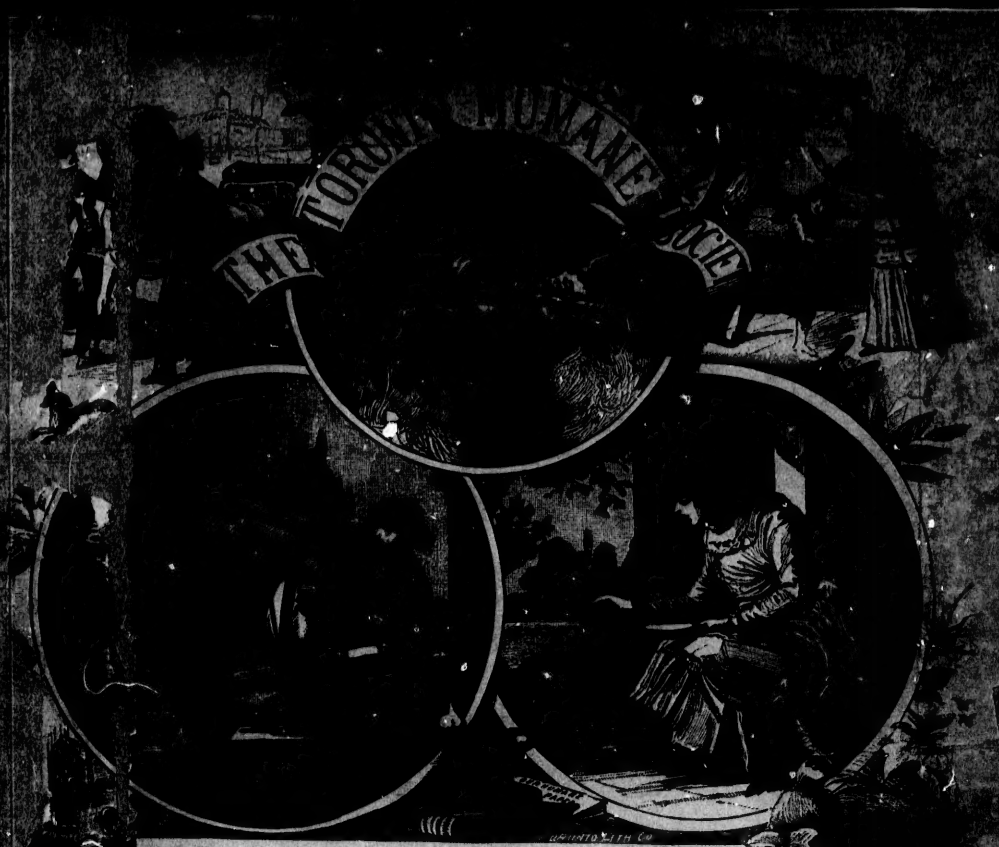

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

BY THE

TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

DURING 1887-1891.

THOROUGH BRED.

From a Painting by H. Hardy.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

DURING FIVE YEARS

BY THE

Toronto Humane Society

INCLUDING THE

Annual Report of the Society for the year 1891-92.

EDITED BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, M.A., LL.D.,
A VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY WAS INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 1887,
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY, AND THE DIFFUSION OF A HUMANE PUBLIC SENTIMENT,

"Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of humblest friends, bright creature! scorn not one,
The daisy, by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun."
—*Wordsworth.*

"He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things, both great and small;
For the dear God that loveth us,
He made and loveth all."
—*Coleridge.*

Office—103 BAY STREET. **Telephone 1958.**

TORONTO:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY THE MASSEY PRESS.
1892.

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1891-1892.

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J. O. HEWARD *	200
HENRY GOULDING	100
A. G. STRATHY	100
THOMAS McCAUSLAND, M.D.	50
H. A. MASSEY	50

* Deceased.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The usual practice of preparing an Annual Report has not been followed in this instance.

The reasons were many :—

The most important one was that our members, subscribers and friends require fuller and more systematically arranged information on Humane Society work than a mere report of the proceedings of our Society could furnish.

It was, therefore, necessary not only to give a detailed, but necessarily a brief, bird's-eye view of what the Toronto Humane Society has been doing since its establishment in 1887; but also to show what has been done and is doing by similar Societies elsewhere.

Further, and more important still, it was desirably to present the sayings and doings of these other Societies in such a light of facts and figures so that our members, our subscribers and the public generally would see how absolutely necessary humane work was in a community such as ours is, and as theirs is also.

To aid in this object a few instances are here cited, under the heads of "Cruelty to Women and Children," "Cruelty to Animals," and "Thoughtless and Miscellaneous Cruelty."

For a home example of the harsh and ill-treatment of women and children, we need not go beyond our own record—although both English and American reports give numerous very painful examples of the same sad kind. Staff Inspector Archibald, in his summary Report on page 20, states that during the four years of the existence of the Society the following cases were dealt with by his department, viz.:—

"Children ill-treated and neglected by their parents and guardians, 445; children deserted, 56; wives ill-treated by their husbands, 770; wives deserted by their husbands, 263; and in destitution 427; making a total of say 3,400, or an average of 850 per annum. In addition to the foregoing, there were over two hundred boys committed to the Victoria Industrial School and other Homes in Toronto; and about fifty girls were commited to the Girls' Industrial and other Homes in the city."

A striking example of the kind of "ill-treatment" mentioned above will be found on page 20 of this Report.

The Erie County (or Buffalo) Humane Society's Report for 1891 (just received) furnishes us with a striking example of the second class of cases mentioned, under the head of "Cruelty to Animals." Mr. Broderick, Stock Yard Agent of the Society, in his report says :—

"Two car loads of calves (168) came from St. Louis . . . twenty-two were found dead; two badly crippled; nearly all sick. . . . Some of these calves were more than two weeks on the road, slowly starving to death. . . . It is simply impossible to give more than a vague idea . . . of the amount of dead and crippled stock unloaded here every day. In the busy season it takes about twenty men, with teams, to remove the dead and crippled stock. In September the Agent cared for sixteen crippled cattle, seventy-six hogs, and ninety-one sheep, and had ordered seventy thousand hogs to be fed and watered."

No wonder, therefore, that, in the Society's protest and appeal to the public, it says :—

"If your generosity . . . will give us the means to keep an agent [employed] from morning until night feeding and watering [cattle and other animals], killing the crippled ones immediately [on their arrival], shortening the hours of delay *en route*, you do not need to be shown [the result] . . . instead of the reverse, of cattle which lie hours, or days, sometimes, in suffering agony, trampled on, unfed, unwatered, simply because the public do not rise in their wrath, demanding less cruelty and more thought on the part of the army of men who bring cattle from the plains to the Atlantic Coast."

The Toronto Humane Society would echo this appeal, and ask for help for the same object.

The following home examples of "Cruelty to Animals" are reported to our Society by Constable Willis (page 21):—

"In the case of the $15 fine, a horse was left three days without food or water, in consequence of which it died. The $10 fine was imposed for having driven a team of horses to Owen Sound and return, causing the death of one of the horses. One man was fined $10 for kicking a horse in the stomach; and one man was fined $5 and costs for flogging a horse whilst heavily loaded. One was fined $3 and costs for beating a horse with a pitchfork. The remainder were fined for working horses whilst suffering from sore shoulders, lameness, and overloading, etc. Complaint having been made that great cruelty was being practiced upon horses used in the construction of the Belt Line Railway, adjoining the city, I made several visits to the places complained of, and, as a result, secured seventeen convictions, which had the effect of stopping the cruelty."

As to the "Thoughtless, Reckless and Miscellaneous Cruelty," reference need only be made to Chapters V., VII. and VIII. of this Report. The subjects there treated of are: Dishorning, Docking, Clipping, the Over-Check Rein, Trap Shooting, as well as the cases of horses being starved to death in Toronto; horses unsheltered in snow storms and rain; driven with bruises and sore shoulders, as well as being over driven and over-loaded, etc.

These are the reasons, among others, which have made a departure from the ordinary mode of preparing a Report necessary and commendable. The remarks—apropos to this subject—of the Chairman of the American International Humane Association at Denver, last year, commend themselves to the members of the Toronto Humane Society. He said, and our experience justifies the remark, that: "We accomplish our work mainly by making people think."

This is the object aimed at in the preparation and publication of this Report.

The special attention of all friends of humane work is called to the highly interesting papers on pages 73-81 and pages 83-87 of this Report, on the origin and history of Humane Societies in England, in the United States and elsewhere. The first paper is from the gifted pen of the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, of London, England, and the second was prepared by Mrs. White, the able and energetic President of the Womens' Branch of the Pennsylvania Humane Society. The reading of these invaluable papers will, we trust, prove to be a great treat to our members.

J. G. H.

TORONTO, *July*, 1892.

"MANY HANDS MAKE LIGHT WORK."

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The Revised Constitution.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The title of this organization shall be "THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Its objects shall be to promote and develop a humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty.

ARTICLE III.—SPIRIT.

There shall be nothing in its management or publications to interfere with its receiving the support of all good people.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERS.

The Society shall consist of Active Members, Life Members, Honorary Members, and Associate Members.

ARTICLE V.—TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Any person elected by the Society may become a Life Member by paying $50.00; an Honorary Member by being elected as such by the Society; an Active Member by paying not less than $1.00 per annum. Children are eligible for Associate Membership on payment of $1.00 per annum.

ARTICLE VI.—PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

Life and Active Members shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society. Honorary Members shall be entitled to all its privileges during the term of their membership. Associate Members shall receive all the publications of the Society, but shall not be entitled to vote.

ARTICLE VII.—OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Directors, composed of not less than fifteen gentlemen and ten ladies and the Staff Inspector of the Toronto police force, to be elected at the Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE VIII.—DIRECTORS.

The Officers and other Members annually elected by the Members of the Society shall together constitute a Board of Directors.

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least once in each month.

Special Meetings may be called by the Secretary at the request of three members of the Board, or upon order of the President.

Five members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.—OTHER OFFICERS.

All other officers shall be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, and shall hold office during pleasure, and until their successors have been elected or appointed.

ARTICLE X.—POWERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors may enact by-laws for the transaction of their business, and for the regulation of paid officials; remit the annual or other dues of any member of the Society, and generally shall, during their term of office, have the full and complete management, control and disposal of the affairs, property and funds of the Society.

The Directors shall have the power of granting certificates, or other marks of recognition, of acts of humanity or bravery, to such persons as, upon proper proof, shall have been shown to have been personally instrumental in preventing specific acts of cruelty, or in saving life.

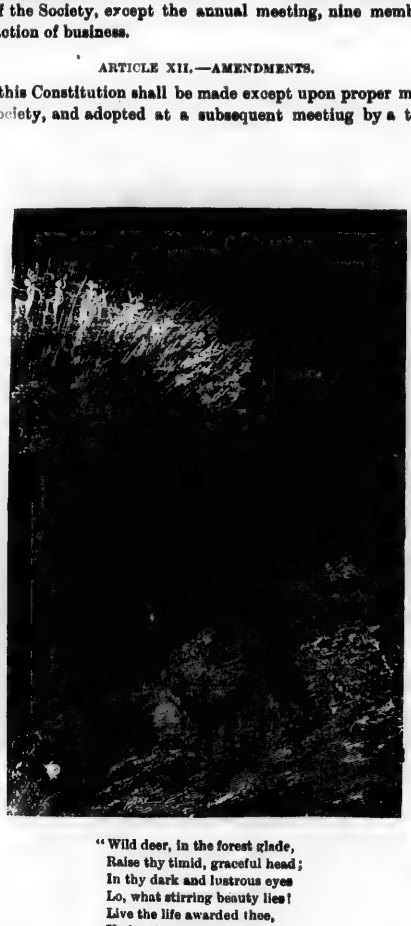
ARTICLE XI.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in May in each year, at such time and place as may be announced by reasonable public notice, and other meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the President upon the written request of four Directors, by giving three days notice thereof in a daily paper published in the City of Toronto, or by circular.

At all meetings of the Society, except the annual meeting, nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE XII.—AMENDMENTS.

No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except upon proper motion in writing made at a meeting of the Society, and adopted at a subsequent meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present.



"Wild deer, in the forest glade,
Raise thy timid, graceful head;
In thy dark and lustrous eyes
Lo, what stirring beauty lies!
Live the life awarded thee,
Under the wild forest tree;
Hand of mine shall not destroy
Life so full of harmless joy."

By-Laws of the Society.

RULE I.—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business at meetings of the Society, or Directors, shall be as follows:—Calling of the roll; reading of the minutes; reports of committees; report of treasurer; communications and resolutions; unfinished business; new business; election of members,

RULE II.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

There shall be the following standing committees, consisting of not less than four members each, and the Secretary shall act as a consulting member of each committee:—

The President shall be *ex-officio* a member of all committees.

Committee on Membership and Finance.

Committee on Cruelty.

Committee on Humane Education and Bands of Mercy.

Committee on Prosecution, Laws and Legislation.

Committee on Branch Societies.

Committee on Literature and Publishing.

RULE III.—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Committees shall keep full minutes of their proceedings, and transmit the same to the Secretary, for the information of the Directors.

Due notice of the meeting of the Board and of its Committees shall be given by the Secretary of this Society.

RULE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

1. President. The President shall be the executive officer of the Society, and shall preside (or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents) at all meetings of the Board and of the Society.

2. Vice-Presidents. One of the Vice-Presidents shall, during the absence of the President, act as President.

3. Secretary. The Secretary of the Society shall act under its direction, and shall perform such duties as it may require. The Secretary shall also be responsible for the management of the Society's Office.

4. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall be custodian of all moneys of the Society, He shall pay out the same only upon the written order of the Secretary, countersigned by the presiding officer. He shall furnish such guarantee as may be required by the Board, and deposit all moneys of the Society in its name in such bank as the Board may designate. He shall make a report of the condition of the treasury at each stated meeting of the Board.

5. Assistant-Secretary. An Assistant-Secretary may be appointed by the Board or Council, who shall act as assistant to the Secretary.

RULE V.—AGENTS.

Special agents of the Society may be appointed and removed at will by the President, with the consent of the Board, by which body the remuneration to be paid shall be determined.

No special agent is authorized to incur any pecuniary liabilities on the part of the Society, nor are any illegal acts or omissions on his part to be deemed as within the scope of his authority as such special agent.

RULE VI.—ALTERATION OF BY-LAWS.

No alteration shall be made in any of the by-laws of this Society, unless such alteration shall have first been proposed in writing at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and approved by such Board at a subsequent meeting thereof.

Like "as a hen gath'reth her chickens under her wings."—*Matt.* xxiii. 37.

"SOW BESIDE ALL WATERS."

"In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.—Ecc. xi. 6.

Sow ye beside all waters,
Where the dew of heaven may fall;
Ye shall reap, if ye be not weary,
For the Spirit breathes o'er all.
Sow though the thorns may wound thee;
One wore the thorns for thee:
And, though the cold world scorn thee,
Patient and hopeful be.
Sow ye beside all waters,
With a blessing and a prayer;
Name Him whose hand upholds thee,
And sow thou everywhere.

Sow when the sunlight sheddeth
Its warm and cheering ray;
For the rain of heaven descendeth
When the sunbeams pass away.
Sow when the tempest lours,
For calmer days will break;
And the seed, in darkness nourished,
A goodly plant will make.
Sow when the morning breaketh
In beauty o'er the land;
And, when the evening falleth,
Withhold not thou thine hand.

Sow, though the rock repel thee,
In its cold and sterile pride,
Some cleft may there be riven,
Where the little seed may hide.
Fear not, for some will flourish;
And, though the tares abound,
Like the willows by the water
Will the scattered grain be found.
Work while the daylight lasteth,
Ere the shades of night come on;
Ere the Lord of the vineyard cometh,
And the laborer's work is done.

Work in the wild waste places,
Though none thy love may own;
God marks the down of the thistle
The wandering wind hath sown.
Will Jesus chide thy weakness,
Or call thy labor vain?
The word that for Him thou bearest
Shall return to Him again.
On! with thy heart in heaven,
Thy strength—thy Master's might,
Till the wild waste places blossom
In the warmth of a Saviour's light.

Sow by the wayside gladly,
In the damp dark caverns low,
Where the sunlight never reacheth,
Nor healthful streamlets flow;
Where the withering air of poison
Is the young bud's earliest breath,
And the wild unwholesome blossom
Bears in its beauty—death.
The ground impure, o'ertrodden
By life's disfiguring years,
Though blood and guilt have stained it,
May yet be soft from tears.

Watch not the clouds above thee,
Let the whirlwind round thee sweep;
God may the seed-time give thee,
But another's hand may reap.
Have faith, though ne'er beholding
The seed burst from its tomb,
Thou know'st not which may prosper,
Or whether all shall bloom.
Room on the narrowest ridges
The ripening grain will find,
That the Lord of the harvest coming,
In the harvest sheaves may bind.

The Toronto Humane Society.

Ah! deem no soul, how stained by sinning,
How much a wreck it seem to be,
All ruined or beneath thy winning,—
Look! there God's image thou mayst see.

REPORT.

I.—PRELIMINARY REFERENCE TO FORMER AND PRESENT EFFORTS.

Humane Efforts in 1873.

On the 3rd July, 1873, a society was organized in Toronto under the title of the "Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," under the presidency of Dr. (now Sir) Daniel Wilson. The vice-presidents were Hon. G. W. Allan and Prof. Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. The treasurer was G. H. Wilson, and the honorary secretary Frank Rutledge. The Hon. J. A. Boyd, now Chancellor of Ontario, then a practicing barrister, was the honorary solicitor of the Society. Of the twenty Executive Committee, six have passed to their reward, viz.: Rev. Dr. McCaul, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Hon. John Macdonald, and Messrs. Robert Wilkes, M.P., A. T. McCord and S. R. Briggs.

The object of the Society was stated to be "The protection of helpless animals from the cruelty of man, and men themselves from the brutalizing effects which such cruelty begets." The first report of the Society, issued in 1874, stated that "Nineteen cases of exceptional cruelty have been prosecuted before the Magistrate, in fourteen of which convictions have been secured. These included the driving or over-working of horses lamed, or suffering from sores; malicious shooting or otherwise maltreating dogs; cock-fighting, etc. In one case a man was prosecuted for throwing a dog out of a fifth storey window in Front Street, and a penalty and costs inflicted amounting to $14." Another was the putting of coal oil on a rat and then setting fire to it. The number of complaints enquired into, 213; working galled horses, 52; calves, lambs, sheep and poultry ill-treated, 71, etc.

After a very few years this society ceased to exist, chiefly for want of funds—the result of a lack of interest in its work.

On the 15th of February, 1886, a petition, signed by James Foster & Sons, was presented to the City Council, asking for "the appointment of an officer whose duty it should be to see that the law with regard to cruelty to animals is carried out. In many cases," the petition said, "horses are made to convey heavy loads without sufficient food or proper care, and unmercifully beaten by teamsters; others are shorn of their natural protection against cold and driven until covered with perspiration, and then allowed to stand for hours on the streets opposite hotels and other places without covering, and livery horses in many cases suffer the same fate."

Our Present Society—its Objects.

Early in the following year a public meeting was called by Mr. J. J. Kelso, Secretary *pro tem*, which took place in Shaftesbury Hall, on the 24th of February, 1887, at which the present Humane Society was formed.

This Society, being now in the fifth year of its existence, it is proper to review the work which it has been enabled to accomplish during

these five years. In doing so, the Directors would, in the first place, state what the Society proposed to do when it was established in 1887. In its Prospectus, issued at that time, it was stated that:—

The Society aims to have the laws enforced which are designed to protect animals and children from abuse and cruelty, and to do what it can for humane education.

It aims particularly to stop the over-loading, over-driving and under-feeding of animals . . . all cruelties in the transportation of live stock of every kind; also, to prevent cruelty to children, and to rescue them from vicious influences and remedy their condition.

It advocates the erection of drinking fountains and horse troughs, better horse-shoeing, improved cattle cars, and humaner laws. It would induce clergymen, editors, teachers and authors to advocate, each in his own sphere, mercy and justice to the dumb creation.

It strongly advocates the establishment of Bands of Mercy among children.

It asks farmers and others to protect insectivorous birds, boys not to touch birds' nests, owners not to sell family horses to owners of tip-carts; and it would invite all to study and appreciate the services, the intelligence and moral qualities of the lower creatures.

The Society invites information in regard to the treatment of animals, and especially asks citizens to report cases of neglect and cruelty at its office, 103 Bay Street, or Telephone 1958. Informants are asked to give their names and addresses, but these will not be made known except with their consent. Their information will be a guide to the inquiries of the agents of the Society.

All are welcome to membership, regardless of denominational or other differences. The yearly contribution is from $1 upwards, according to the ability of the giver, and life membership is $50. Bequests received in trust for the extension of humane work.

The Society also Sought to Prevent:

The unnecessary and cruel beating of animals.

The driving of galled and disabled horses.

The over-loading of cart horses and teams.

The neglect to provide shelter for animals.

The clipping of horses and the docking of their tails.

The use of the check-rein, the over-check, and the burr-bit, etc.

Matches for cock and dog-fighting.

Trap-shooting of pigeons and other birds.

The clipping of dogs' ears and tails.

The exposure, uncovered, of horses in cold weather.

Neglect and cruelty on cattle stock trains.

The tying of calves, sheep's, and fowls' legs.

Bleeding live calves periodically, and plucking live fowls.

The Society Further Sought to Promote:

The circulation of humane literature in the home and schools.

The duty of kindness to all dumb animals.

More humane methods of killing animals.

The feeding, watering, and protection of animals on stock trains.

The lessening of cases of careless and thoughtless cruelty by general remedies, and to foster a general recognition of the duties which we owe those who are helpless.

The aim of the Society further is to spread knowledge on humane subjects, and to set in motion humane organizations in the Dominion where such do not exist.

And generally to promote a more humane and merciful treatment of God's creatures, remembering that He has declared that:

"Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

The Society felt that to accomplish all of these highly important objects, it was necessary, in the first place, to set out in detail, and in as attractive a form as possible, the whole scheme of Humane Society work. With this purpose in view, the Directors suggested to one of their number the desirability of undertaking this necessary duty. The result was the preparation and publication of an illustrated book on the subject, entitled: "*The Aims and Objects of the Toronto Humane Society.*" This work extended to 246 pages, and contained 112 illustrations. It has been extensively circulated and it has largely aided in giving directness and purpose to the work of the Society in Toronto and in other cities and towns of the Dominion.

What is, and what is not, Cruelty.

"Evil is wrought
By want of thought
As well as want of heart."

In order clearly to understand how far the Humane Society is justified in its efforts to prevent cruelty, it is necessary to specifically define what is and what is not cruelty. The following authentic definitions will, therefore, commend themselves to all thoughtful, generous, and humane minds:—

Definition of Cruelty.

"The earliest British Colonial Statute passed in what is now the United States, was in 1641. Later statutes differ from earlier enactments, and from the common law, regarding this class of offences, in proceeding more clearly upon the principle that animals have *rights*, which it is the province of the legislature to recognize in its laws, and of the courts to protect by judicial

proceedings; and the act of *cruelty* alone, irrespective of any other element of crime that may accompany the act, is more plainly indicated as criminal. What, then, in view of the law, is cruelty to animals?

We answer as follows:

Motive for Cruelty.

"If an animal is cruelly beaten or tortured for the gratification of a vindictive or malignant temper, such an act would everywhere be held to be cruelty. But is this all? Must such an express purpose be shown to exist, in the mind of the offender, to constitute the statutory offence of cruelty? By no means. Torturing an intractable animal, or beating it in an unnecessarily cruel manner, by way of training or correction—pain inflicted in wanton or reckless disregard of the sufferings it occasions, and so excessive in degree to be cruel—torture inflicted by mere inattention and criminal indifference to the agony resulting from it, as in the case of an animal confined and left to perish from starvation—would all be punishable under the statute, even if it did not appear that the pain inflicted was the direct and principal object. It certainly is not true, as an abstract proposition, that it is immaterial what may be the motive of a person who inflicts pain upon an animal, in determining the criminality of the act."

What is not Cruelty.

"Pain inflicted for a lawful purpose, and with a justifiable intent, though severe, does not come within the meaning of 'CRUEL,' as the word is used in the statute. Thus, a surgical operation, occasioning the most intense suffering, may be justifiable, and is not criminal. To drive a horse at a rate of speed most distressing to the brute, when the object is to save human life, for example, or to attain any other object of adequate importance, may yet be lawful. If a horse be overdriven by a person not knowingly or intentionally, but in the *honest exercise of his judgment*, as distinguished from mere recklessness of consequence, or wilful cruelty, the act is not within the meaning of the statute; and, in such a case, evidence of the person's inexperience or want of knowledge as to the proper treatment of horses would be competent. In the instances just mentioned there is no crime, for there is no criminal intent."

Practical Reflections on Cruelty in General.

Mr. G. W. Curtis, one of the editors of *Harper's Magazine*, in his "Easy Chair," utters the following practical reflection on the subject:—

"The domestic animals are very silent about the ill-treatment which they receive. They make little complaint. The shaved horse which is left standing uncovered in the icy blast until he quakes with bitter cold, but still stands unflinching; or the same hapless animal whose tail is bobbed so that every summer insect can sting him at will unharmed, but which neither kicks nor runs; the dog whose ears and tail are cut and clipped to please the fancy or further the plans of his human owner, and which is teased and whipped and outraged under the plea of training—would they necessarily dilate seductively to their comrades, still doubting and delaying in the forest, upon the chances and advantages of human intercourse. Do they not, indeed, appeal mutely to intelligent human beings to consider carefully whether civilized man is yet civilized enough to be entrusted with the happiness and training and fate of animals? Mr. Bergh evidently thinks not; and he is a wise observer, and one of the truest of modern benefactors and reformers."

II. APPOINTMENT OF A CITY HUMANE OFFICER AND THE RESULT.

Having thus laid down a broad basis for the Society on which it could effectively carry on its benevolent work, the next step was to secure the practical co-operation of the city authorities, and, through them, of the Police Department.

Accordingly in November, 1887, a deputation of the Society waited on the Toronto City Council, and, by petition and personal explanation and appeal, brought the claims of the Society before it. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee, and in December, 1887, another deputation went before the Committee and urged the prayer of the petition which had been presented to the Council, and by it referred to the Committee. The result was, that the following recommendation was made to the Council by the Committee in its Report, No. 48, dated 2nd of December, 1887:—

"Your Committee have had under consideration a letter from the President and Secretary of the Toronto Humane Society, asking the Council to authorize the Board of Police Commissioners to appoint a special permanent officer to assist in the work of the Society; also, stating that, under the authority of the Commissioners, a constable had been detailed for a few months to aid in the work, the effect of which has been the prevention of a great deal of cruelty and the punishment of the more persistent offenders, the fines imposed going into the city treasury, and being almost sufficient to pay the constable's salary.

"The matter was further referred to the Police Commissioners for an estimate of the cost of the proposed service, which has been reported at $630 per annum, and your Committee, being in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Society, beg to recommend that the Police Commissioners be empowered to detail a special officer, as requested, and include his salary in the annual estimates."

This recommendation was concurred in by the City Council at its ensuing meeting.

The Police Commissioners, being also in hearty sympathy with the objects of the Society, soon after appointed Mr. John Willis, Police Constable No. 46, as their special officer. Experience has shown that he is a man admirably adapted to the work entrusted to him; and since his appointment in 1888 he has, with the co-operation and under the guidance of that excellent officer, Staff Inspector Archibald, performed his difficult duty to the entire satisfaction of the Society.

Summary of Work Done by the City Humane Officer in 1887-1891.

It may be desirable in this connection to give the results of the admirable practical work of Constable Willis during the four years in which he has acted in the capacity of an officer of the Society in the prevention of cruelty. I give these results in the words of the report to the Society of his superior officer, Staff Inspector Archibald. He said:—

"In reply to your letter, asking for certain information with reference to the number of cases of cruelty to animals brought into Court by Police Constable Willis anterior to 1890, also an estimate of the volume and character of the humane work done by the Staff Inspector's Department, of which I am the head, I beg to state that during the past four years Police Constable Willis brought into Court an aggregate of 829 cases, or an average of say 207 cases per annum—in the large majority of which convictions were secured. This only represents a portion of the work done by that officer during the period named, as you will see, by reference to his reports of 1890 and 1891, that a large number of persons (whose cases were not considered aggravated or bad enough to bring into Court) had been cautioned.

"Now, sir, with reference to the volume and character of the humane work done by the Department generally, it is so multifarious that I can only give you a very brief synopsis, and, in doing so, will confine my remarks to the past four years, during which period there has been received and dealt with about 3,400 complaints, all of which were on the direct line of humane work, classified as follows:—

"Incorrigible boys, 940; incorrigible girls, 500; children ill-treated and neglected by their parents and guardians, 445; children deserted, 58; wives ill-treated by their husbands, 770; wives deserted by their husbands, 263; and in destitution, 427; making a total of say 3,400, or an average of 850 per annum. In addition to the foregoing, there were over 200 boys committed to the Victoria Industrial School and other Homes in Toronto, and about 50 girls were committeed to the Girls' Industrial and other Homes in the city."

Simple Case of Cruelty to Children.

It is not necessary to give in detail a list of the painful cases mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. But it will best illustrate the nature of the difficult work of dealing with such cases to give a single example as a fair specimen of such cases. The case is that of an ill-treated child, which was reported in *The Globe* of the 8th of February, 1890. The name of the party concerned is omitted. The report says:—

"The charge of aggravated assault preferred against —— —— by Inspector Archibald was investigated in the Police Court yesterday. The evidence was very strong against the woman, and Police Magistrate Denison committed her to the Mercer for six months. The victim is her step-daughter, a child not yet seven years old, who looks less than five, so thin and starved does she appear. . . .

"On information received through the Humane Society, Constable Willis went up to the house on Monday to see what truth there was in it. He found the house locked up and could not get in, and after remaining for an hour left and returned again at four o'clock. When he went in the morning the child was at the window with her head bandaged up, and in answer to the constable's question said her mother had locked her in and gone out. When he went back he heard the prisoner swearing and asking the child if she had given her away to the teachers at school, the mother adding, 'You can stop there till your hand rots off you.' The Constable then went to the door and in answer to his knocks the woman opened the door. He told her his mission, and she immediately ran upstairs, addressing the child thus, 'If you tell on me I'll cut your heart out.'

"Three teachers from an adjoining school testified to having seen the bruises on the child, and had several times heard her complain of her step-mother's ill-treatment.

"Several neighbors were also witnesses. They said they had from time to time heard the child crying and receiving a threshing. The day when the little girl was locked up during the mother's absence the neighbors had put a child on the roof of a house to hand food to her. On Monday the child said she had had nothing to eat excepting a crust until the police had taken charge of her. Such things as these were of frequent occurrence. . . .

"The Magistrate, in sentencing the prisoner, said it was an exceedingly bad case and the evidence was very strong against her."

Fines Received by the City in Cruelty Cases.

To show that the city treasury has been a gainer by the result of the convictions for cruelty to animals, etc., the following figures,

kindly supplied to the Society by Staff Inspector Archibald, are given :—

Fines and costs received in			1888, $611
"	"	"	1889, 795
"	"	"	1890, 590
"	"	"	1891, 641

Total receipts during the four years, $2,637

Provisions of the Dominion Law against Cruelty.

The provisions of the law under which these fines were imposed by the Police Magistrate will be found at the end of this Report. The principal enactment is as follows, taken from the first section of the Dominion "Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals :"—

"Whosoever wantonly, cruelly, or unnecessarily beats, ill-treats, abuses, over-drives, or tortures any horse, cow, sheep, or other cattle, or any poultry, or any dog or domestic animal or bird, shall, upon being convicted before the Police Magistrate, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding $50, or by both."

Character of the Work Performed by the City Humane Officer.

This kind of work consists largely of warnings, suggestions and counsels, and the wholesome moral effect of the presence actual, and expected, of the Constable. Both Staff Inspector Archibald and Constable Willis have assured the Society that the purely preventive service performed, as above indicated, occupies a large portion of the time of the officer engaged and cannot be put into the definite form of arrests and convictions.

The Society rejoices to know that by the tact and judgment displayed by Constable Willis in this matter, a vast amount of actual cruelty to animals, to children and to women is prevented.

The Society cannot too strongly express their high appreciation of the valuable services of Staff Inspector Archibald in this connection and in promoting the general benevolent work of the Society.

The Society is also indebted to the Police Commissioners for their co-operation in giving effect to the provisions of an Act passed by the Provincial Legislature, at the instance of the Society, for the protection of children and the licensing of newsboys, bootblacks and others.

The report of Constable Willis, for the year 1891, is given as follows :—

Report of Humane Officer Willis for 1891

TORONTO, *January 1st*, 1892.

To the President of the Toronto Humane Society :

Sir,—I have the honor to lay before you a brief report of the work performed by me during the past year.

There were 209 cases brought into Court and disposed of by the presiding Magistrates as follows :—

Fined, 179 ; discharged, 26 ; and withdrawn 4. One man was fined $15 and costs, or thirty days' imprisonment ; two cases $10 and costs, or twenty days' imprisonment ; three $5 and costs, or twenty days' imprisonment ; two $3 and costs or fifteen days' imprisonment ; nine $2 and costs, or fifteen days' imprisonment each ; and one hundred and fifty-two $1 and costs. Making a total, in fines and costs, of $641. In the case of the $15 fine, a horse was left three days without food or water, in consequence of which it died. The $10 fine was imposed for having driven a team of horses to Owen Sound and return, causing the death of one of the horses. One man was fined $10 for kicking a horse in the stomach ; and one man was fined

$5 and costs for flogging a horse whilst heavily loaded. One was fined $3 and costs for beating a horse with a pitchfork. The remainder were fined for working horses whilst suffering from sore shoulders, lameness, and overloading, etc. There was one case of cruelty by overcrowding cattle in transit by train from Guelph to Toronto, which was dismissed by the Police Magistrate—he having held that it was the man who shipped the cattle should be held responsible. There was one case of docking a horse brought into Court and admitted, but the evidence as to whether docking was cruel was too conflicting, so that there is no use bringing any similar cases into Court without an amendment to the Act, constituting docking an offence, is secured.

In consequence of complaints reaching the Police Department, and also the Humane Office, to the effect that great cruelty was being practiced upon horses used in the construction of the Belt Line Railway, adjoining the city, I made several visits to the places complained of and, as a result, secured seventeen convictions, which had the effect of stopping the cruelty. Much attention had necessarily to be given to street car horses. Several cases were brought into Court and convictions secured. This was due largely owing to the change in service and increased speed of the horses. There were about 400 complaints received from all sources

during the year, including complaints *re* cruelty to children, all of which were attended to.

There were about a hundred persons cautioned for working horses with slight bruises, lameness, etc., overdriving cattle, overcrowding poultry, etc., which were suffering, but they were not of such a character as to necessitate their being brought into Court.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WILLIS,
Police Constable No. 46,
Toronto Police Force,
And Special Officer detailed by Col. Grasett, Chief Constable, for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, etc.

This report is very gratifying indeed, and will be read with great satisfaction by all citizens who are interested in the work of the Humane Society of Toronto.

While it may be comparatively easy to estimate the value and practical nature of work which can thus be summarized or represented by figures, it is almost impossible to convey the value and importance of the vast amount of purely preventive work performed by Police Constable Willis.

The Staff Inspector's Department.

This department was organized by and during the mayoralty of Mr. W. H. Howland. Mr. Archibald was appointed with the rank of Staff Inspector. His duties are thus defined in the police regulations:—

"(1) The department shall be under the immediate direction and supervision of the Staff Inspector, who will be responsible to the Chief Constable that the duties pertaining to this branch of the police service are strictly and intelligently discharged. He will be specially charged with the enforcement of laws relative to the sale of liquor illicitly, k..ses of ill-fame and assignation, gambling and lotteries, prize-fighting, baby-farming, indecent exposure, cruelty to women, children and animals, desecration of the Sabbath, decency and morality, newsboys and bootblacks. (2) He will investigate and deal with reports and complaints of a domestic nature, and will be prepared to tender advice and assistance in such cases where his position as a police officer will enable him to do so. (3) He will prepare information and procure summonses or warrants, causing the same to be served or executed as may be required. (4) He will keep a record of all cases reported and attended to by this department in a book for the purpose, stating the action taken in each case. (5) He will have the co-operation and assistance when necessary of all members of the force in his departmental duties, subject to the direction of the Chief Constable. (6) His office will be open to the public from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m., but the hours to be observed by himself and his subordinates will depend upon the work to be done."

When an effort was made to do away with this Department, the Humane Society felt that if that were done its official arm for the prevention of cruelty would be paralysed, as part of the Staff Inspector's duty is to enforce the laws against "cruelty to women, children and animals." Consequently, at a meeting of the Society early in the year 1892, the following resolution was passed and, a copy of it was enclosed to the Chief of Police, viz.:—

"That it having come to the knowledge of this Society that pressure is being brought to bear on the Police Commissioners to abolish the office now held by Staff Inspector Archibald and his associates, who are specially detailed to look after particular offences against law and order and cruelty to women and children, this Society desires to place on record its strong disapproval of any such movement, as being a retrograde step in the well-being of the city. This meeting is further of opinion that if the step is taken on the grounds of economy, nothing will be saved by such action, but on the contrary there will be an increased expenditure accompanied by increased crime."

The motion was carried unanimously in the largest and most representative meeting the Society has ever held. The reply received from Col. Grasett, Chief of Police, was as follows, under date of 19th April, 1892:—

"I beg to inform you that the Resolution passed by your Society was submitted to the Board of Police Commissioners, on the 13th instant, who have instructed me to say that they have no intention of doing away with the Staff Inspector's Department."

Police Regulations in Regard to Cruelty.

Staff Inspector Archibald has kindly furnished, by request of the Society, the following Regulations of the Police Commissioners:—

"The following is an extract from the Rules and Regulations for the Toronto Police Force (Page 78, Sec. 4), under the heading of '*Cruelty to Animals:*' Cases of cruelty to animals by drovers, or others, are to be reported, in order that the parties may, if it be considered advisable, be cautioned or summoned."

In addition, the duties and oversight of Staff Inspector Archibald extends to "cruelty to women and children and baby farming," as mentioned previously.

Mr. Archibald stated that these regulations governed the entire police force, in addition to the specific duties of Constable Willis as a Special Humane Officer.

Horse Troughs and Drinking Fountains.

In addition to this purely preventive work, the Society brought to the attention of the Water Works Committee of the City Council the desirability of erecting horse troughs and

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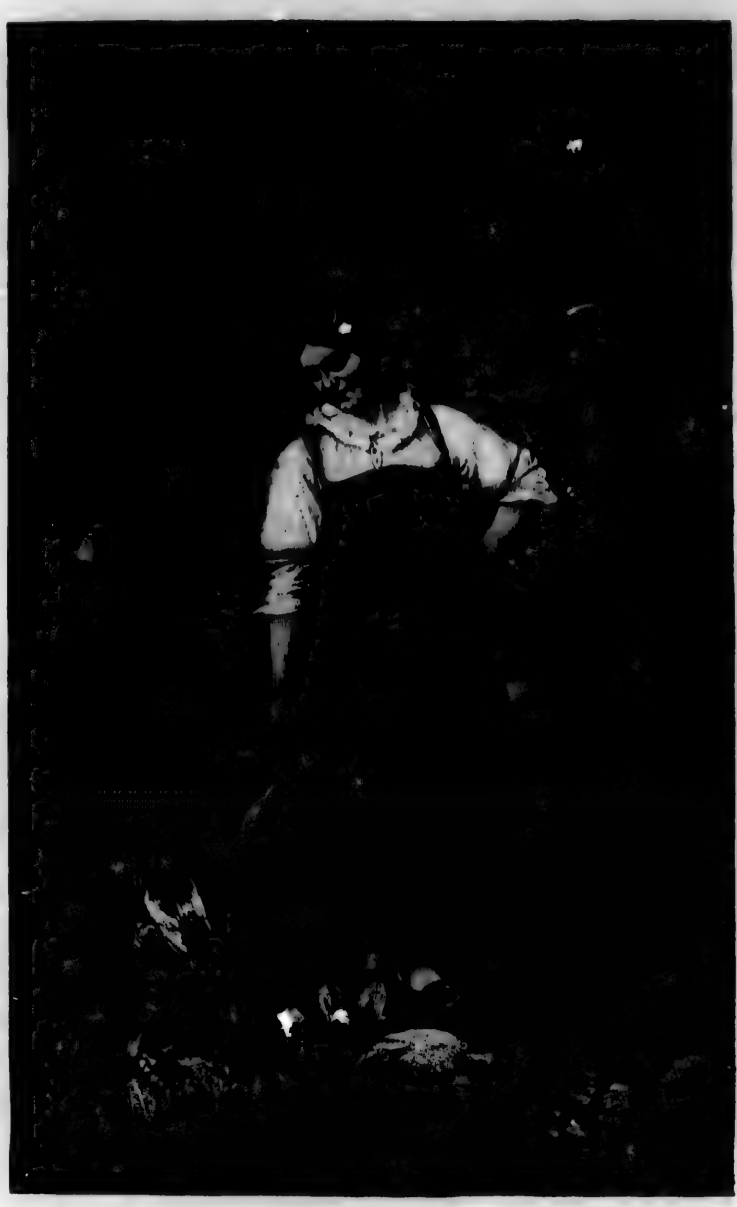


drinking fountains in various parts of the city. The erection of these necessary appliances for health and refreshment began in 1888. Mr. William Hamilton, the energetic Superintendent of the Water Works Department, has kindly informed the Society that up to the end of 1891,

42 Horse Troughs.
73 Drinking Fountains.

115 in all, have, under his direction, been erected in the city.

In addition to this provision for the free supply of water in the summer months "for man and beast," the Society had twelve small cast-iron water troughs provided for loan to such of the citizens as would agree to keep them filled with water for the use of dogs and birds in localities where neither troughs nor drinking fountains had been erected.

III. BANDS OF MERCY FORMED IN MANY PLACES.

So impressed are the promoters of Humane Societies everywhere with the importance of early enlisting the young in the work of mercy and kindness, that the formation of Bands of Mercy in schools and elsewhere is considered indispensible for this purpose. The reasons for so doing are forcibly put in the following paragraph, taken from the "Aims and Objects" of our Society :—

"Starting with the fact that all such reforms must begin with the children, because their hearts are tender, because they are impressionable, and because they indirectly educate their parents, a Band of Mercy might be justly termed a preparatory class for a humane society. In our public schools of to-day are the men and women of our future; perhaps side by side may sit the future criminal and the judge, and just so surely as the insects under the seas are building the coral reefs, are the children of the present building the future of our land, its moral and political government. Oh, the importance then of sowing the seeds of mercy and justice, of touching the hearts while tender; for the lessons learned in early youth are the last to be forgotten; like the snatch of the song, they will come to mind, and often they govern our actions with an indefinable influence."

The Ladies' Committee of the Royal Humane Society of London give the following additional reasons why children should be induced to join Bands of Mercy :—

1. Because children should be trained to habits of kindness to animals, which will soften their manners and tend to habits of kindness to mankind.

2. Because children should have tender hearts, which will lead them to compassionate defenceless creatures, and ameliorate the condition of weak, oppressed or suffering human beings.

3. Because children should learn their duty to the lower creation, whether of domestic or wild nature, the performance of which is doing in part our duty to the Author of Creation.

4. Because children should study the structure, habits and wants of animals, which will enable them to treat them usefully and humanely and will fix in their minds a sense of justice to man, and bird, and beast.

5. Because children who acquire kindly dispositions in Bands of Mercy are not likely to be cruel to any sensitive being when they become men and women, and thereby will be made better citizens.

6. Because children should be permitted to cultivate tenderness towards animals, seeing that the observance of a reasonable consideration for them increases the happiness of animals, and is a source of pleasure to children and adults.

Acting upon these convictions, the Society has sought to enlist the co-operation of Inspectors of schools, Boards of School Trustees and Teachers in this most interesting and commendable work. The Society had also prepared by Mr. Kelso and have published 10,000 copies of an eight page pamphlet, containing "Bands of Mercy Information," in full detail, with suggestions as to how to establish these Bands. A collection of suitable hymns and songs and an "Order of Exercises" were also added. This pamphlet was sent to the school trustees and teachers in Toronto. Local Societies can circulate it among teachers generally. It is most gratifying to know that the efforts of the Society in this matter have been warmly seconded by individual teachers in Toronto and elsewhere. As an example as to how one of these Bands was organized and has progressed, the following condensed report is given as prepared by Miss W. A. Wills, of the Elizabeth Street school, Toronto :—

Report of Golden Rule Band of Mercy.

The "Golden Rule Band of Mercy," which was organized in Elizabeth Street School about a year ago with a membership of sixty-eight, now numbers ninety-four. The meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of the month, beginning at 2.15 p.m.

An object lesson is given on some animal or

A BAND OF MEROY.

insect. Their structure is explained, their habits, how many known varieties of each exist, and in what countries of the world they are found. The children are then invited to ask questions on the lesson, and avail themselves of the permission to the utmost extent.

The practical response given by the scholars to the Band of Mercy Pledge has been most gratifying, and almost countless deeds of kindness to animals may be cited. While the children have freely given sympathy and help to all the creatures in need of such, they have also carried the law of kindness into their homes, in many cases setting a good example to others by their timely help cheerfully offered. When on the street, the members of the Band have constituted themselves the caretakers and protectors of the lame, blind, infirm, imbecile and even intoxicated, all receiving the same thoughtful consideration. The Band of Mercy not only teaches kindness, but aids the child by giving it a definite and systematic plan of work, thus forming habits of order and observation. The testimony of every teacher who has been identified with this movement being, "I find the Band of Mercy a power for good by its refining influence on the scholars, appealing, as it does, to their better natures on behalf of the dumb creation, and reaching out to all about them who are in need of a helping hand."

MRS. J. K. TROUT, M.D., thus reports the establishment of a Band of Mercy in the Township of Scarboro:

"On the 1st of April, 1892, I organized the Scarboro Band of Mercy, with a membership of thirty-six (36); Mr. G. H. Christian, President; Miss Gibson, Vice-President; Miss Campe, Secretary; and Mr. W. Stevens, Treasurer. They will meet every fortnight on Tuesday evenings at my house. I subscribe for 'Dumb Animals,' and have sent for quite a number of back numbers, which I have sent to the Scarboro School Band of Mercy all winter, two sets each week, marking them on the top, 'Circulating Library paper. Please read and hand to some one else. Keep it going.' The idea pleased the children, and I hope to see good results from it. Last summer I distributed several hundred humane leaflets in the township."

MISS NELLIE SUTHERLAND, of Copenhagen, wrote in April as follows:—

"I do not think that in all my eleven years of teaching I have met with anything in the way of Friday afternoon exercises that has met with such success as our Band of Mercy. Every one of my pupils is a member, and a great number of outsiders have joined. We have had meetings every two weeks on Friday afternoons, and quite a number of young people have visited us at that time, and have signed the Band of Mercy Pledge. I am reading 'Black Beauty' to them at each meeting, and the children are quite delighted with it.

"In speaking to my pupils the other day about the request of your Society for a report of their Band, they wished me to tell you that signing the Band of Mercy Pledge had saved them from doing many unkind things, and their parents have told me about the children speaking to them about things which they have been in the habit of doing, and which they (the children) thought were unkind. We have fifty members in our Band."

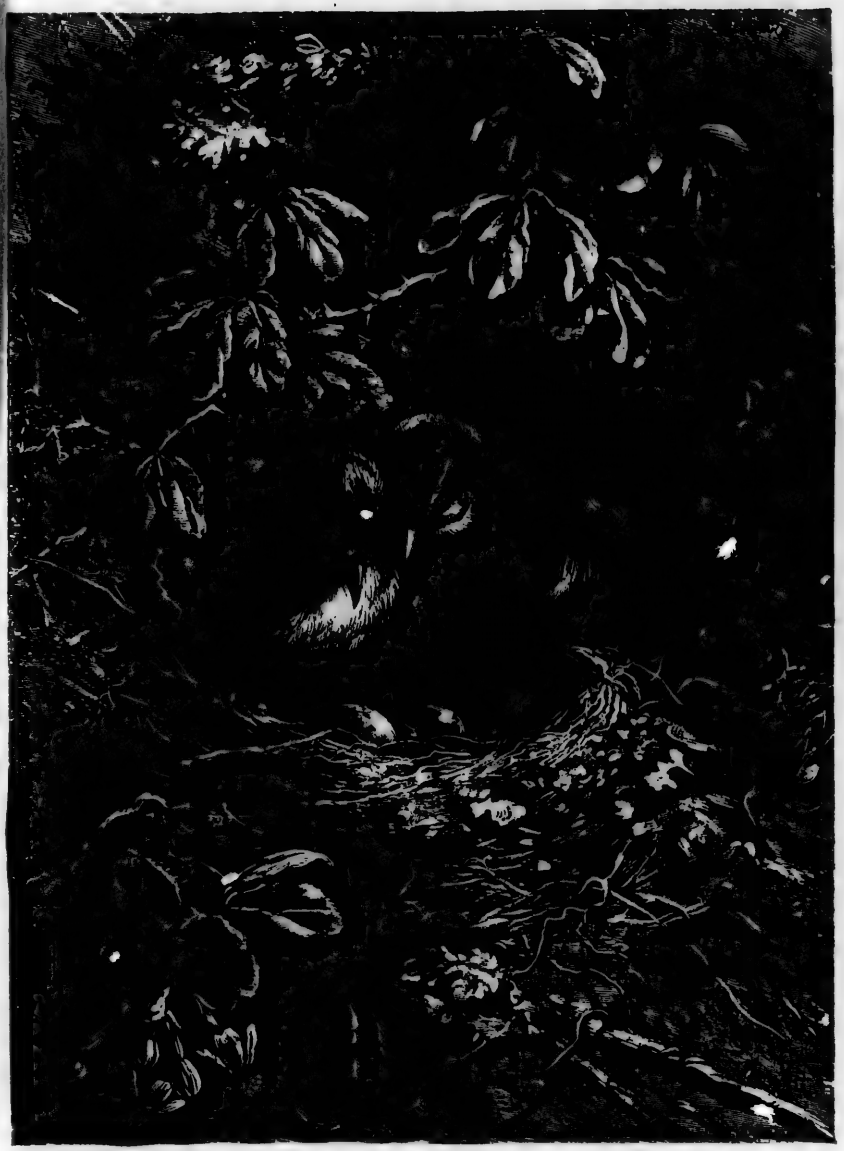
MISS ETTA MCCREDIE, of Dunboyne, wrote in April, 1892, as follows:—

"My friend, Miss Sutherland, of Copenhagen, was telling me of her success in forming a Band of Mercy at her school, so I decided to form one in mine. I had heard of them before, and was greatly interested in them. We organized some time in February, but for some reason I failed to get the larger boys interested in the matter. I found that they were going to injure, rather than help the cause. I then just let the meetings drop, and thought that when the larger boys left in the spring I should revive them them again. This I did some time ago. It is two or three weeks since we had a very interesting meeting of just the pupils. We have done no work as yet worthy of mention, but I hope to have better success. We have a membership of thirty-three, a few of whom are outside of the school. I am heartily in sympathy with the movement, and earnestly hope and pray that untold good may arise from its influence. I think I can see that our Band has had an effect on the pupils, in making them kinder to each other and to animals. Our meetings afford excellent means of imparting information regarding animals. We hold our meetings semi-monthly, on Friday afternoons. Miss Katie McKnight is President, and I am Secretary of our Band of Mercy."

MRS. WAY, Superintendent of the Band of Mercy Department at St. Thomas, county of Elgin, writes to say that she has organized twenty-four Bands of Mercy in that city. Her reasons for active efforts in the cause, and other interesting information, will be found under the head of St. Thomas, in the chapter on "Reports from Kindred Societies in the Dominion" (which see.)

MISS MAY J. BEAUMONT, President of the St. John's Sunday School Band of Mercy, St. Thomas, writes as follows:—

"Our Sunday School Band of Mercy was formed in February, 1891, with one hundred and eighteen (118) members, senior and junior. Now we have one hundred and fifty (150). Since last May we have had public meetings once a month, except in the hot months of July and August, and in the holiday month of December. Before we began with the public meetings, we held short meetings after Sunday School was over, but they were not so attractive as our present meetings. Several times, when clergyman from a distance have taken duty here, we have asked them to give addresses to the Band, after first explaining to them the aims and objects, and, in some cases, awakening their interest in the cause. The attendance at the meetings has been very good, and the interest



taken in them, not only by the members, but by the parents of the children. This is encouraging, especially as at first the project met with some conscientious, but mistaken opposition. This, however, I am glad to say has, been overcome. The Band is now in a prosperous condition financially, the average collection at each meeting having been $1.35; out of which we have bought humane leaflets for distribution throughout the Sunday school. Besides this, we have also added to our S.S. library a copy of *Black Beauty*, and of our *Dumb Animals*, as well as several other books about animals. We have repeatedly urged upon the girls belonging to the Band the duty of giving up the cruel fashion of wearing birds and birds' wings as ornaments in hats. I am truly glad to say the result is that several have removed their so-called ornaments from their head dress, and have signified their intention of no longer encouraging the cruel and inhuman practice of slaying such thousands of the beautiful little creatures, to whom we are indebted for so much. I hope that by our united efforts we shall be able to inspire a more general and kindlier feeling towards "those who cannot speak for themselves."

The Society regrets to record the death of Miss Mary J. McCally, teacher of the Givens Street school, one of the most earnest and successful workers in this good cause. Appropriate reference to her will be found in the obituary notices appended.

Mrs. S. G. Wood, one of the active members of the Society, prepared and read a paper at our last annual meeting on the subject. In it she stated that: "In our own city this work is progressing bravely, and in each case where this organization has been introduced, it has been warmly taken up by the children themselves. In February I visited a flourishing Band which has a membership of eighty-five, and is managed by one of our energetic workers, whose love and gentleness has wrought a wonderful change in the children belonging to that particular school. The subject chosen for that day was 'The Dog,' and I only wish you could all have seen the deep interest taken in the discussion, and have listened to the warm, loving words uttered to the young members present."

Mrs. Wood also presented a report from the Committee on Bands of Mercy, dated 6th May, 1892, as follows:—

"Your Committee beg to report that a meeting was held on the 6th of April last. The subject of a Canadian medal or badge, to be worn by members of the Band, was discussed, and Miss Wills and Captain McMaster were authorized to procure them. They have now been obtained in nickel silver, of an appropriate pattern, and can be furnished at 10 cents each—the actual cost.

"Your Committee think it advisable that prizes should be presented occasionally in the Bands; also that, if possible, a small library of books calculated to impress humane feelings upon children should be presented by the Society to the existing Band in the Truant school in this city, which up to the present period has not cost the parent society a penny, and which has been and is doing a good work amongst children."

Suggestions in regard to Bands of Mercy.

The following suggestions in regard to the conduct of Bands of Mercy meetings, are taken from the report of the Ohio Humane Society, issued in 1890:—

"The Band of Mercy meetings should be held once or twice a month, not oftener. It is important in grades, when the pupils are able to do so, to have them take entire charge of the meetings and conduct the exercises, the teacher acting only in the capacity of a member. Of course it is the teacher's duty to advise, suggest and aid in every way in their power to make the meetings as pleasant, attractive, and profitable as possible, and manage to direct and control all exercises of the band, but without the pupils becoming aware of it. This the teacher can do who possesses that essential characteristic of a good teacher—tact.

"Let the exercises consist in the main of compositions, selections of stories, anecdotes of animals, recitations and singing, all pertaining to kindness, justice and mercy. A very encouraging feature is to have the members relate acts of kindness they themselves have done from meeting to meeting."

Mrs. Suckling's book and others mentioned in the list of reference books in our Humane Office here, contain some admirable selections for Band of Mercy gatherings.

A number of appropriate articles for Band of Mercy readings will also be found at the end of this Report.

Bands of Mercy have been established in Toronto, Hamilton, Galt, St. Thomas, Niagara Falls South (Drummondville), Scarboro', Copenhagen and Dunboyne.

Prizes to Children for Compositions on Humane Subjects.

In 1889 the "Womans' Humane Society," of Ottawa, following a previous example, offered prizes to children for compositition on humane subjects, and this year the Kingston Society has done so.

In 1890 the Toronto Society offered 80 prizes of the aggregate value of $100, in suitable books, for the best compositions on the following subjects:

1. The duty of kindness to animals.
2. Why birds and their nests should be protected.

The prizes were thus apportioned:

Twenty of the value of $2 each.
Twenty of the value of $1.50 each.
Twenty of the value of $1 each.
Twenty of the value of 50 cents each.

The compositions were required to be written in the presence of a teacher or other competent person, and the length of the composition was not to exceed two pages of foolscap paper.

Our report for last year states that:—

"The results proved highly satisfactory, some 150 manuscripts being sent in for inspection. Our 100 prizes were given at a very enjoyable gathering held in the Art Gallery in November last. On that occasion Hon. J. B. and Mrs. Robinson kindly assisted, the former presenting a Royal Humane medal which we had secured for a young man who had rescued a boy from drowning, and the latter presenting the prizes to the children."

IV. THE SOCIETY'S PROMOTION OF PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL MEASURES.

Very early in the operations of the Society the necessity of doing something on behalf of neglected and destitute children engaged the earnest attention of the members. A brief resumé, therefore, of what was done is desirable:

In order the more effectually to accomplish their object, and to systematize the work before them, the officers of the Humane Society, and other friends of the cause, held a conference with Mayor Howland, early in the year 1888, before he had retired from office.

The discussion at that conference naturally took a wide range, as to the field of operations of the Society.

The following, among other things, were discussed, and were set down as matters which were very desirable to have accomplished:—

1. A temporary refuge for destitute and neglected children, until they are disposed of, or provided for.

2. The protection of children of drunken, cruel and dissolute parents or guardians.

3. The prevention of young girls from engaging in selling newspapers, or small wares, on the streets, or in offices.

4. The establishment of a girls' industrial school on the basis of that for boys at Mimico.

5. The desirability of having some officer specially entrusted with the duty of looking after the waifs and strays of the city.

6. The punishment of child beaters, and of heartless parents and guardians.

7. Enactments of, or amendments to, laws relating to the foregoing matters; and also to the licensing, and police oversight, of bootblacks, and of vendors of newspapers and small wares on the streets.

In order to interest the public in the promotion of these desirable objects, a meeting was held in the Association Hall, on Yonge Street, in January, 1888. At that meeting addresses were delivered by various representative men on the following subjects:

1. Object and Claims of the Society, by Dr. Hodgins, Chairman of the meeting.

2. Our Dumb Nobility, by Rev. Dr. Wild.

3. Waifs of a Great City, by Mr. W. H. Howland, ex-Mayor.

4. Bands of Mercy, by Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland.

5. Cruel Sports, by Rev. Dr. Castle.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Howland strongly advocated the proposed scheme of dealing practically with the waifs and strays of the city. He said:

"When I was in Chicago the other day, a little fellow recognized me on the street, and said to me, 'I am from Toronto.' He soon brought to me two other little fellows, also from Toronto. . . . The mother of one of these boys told me that selling newspapers on the streets had brought about the ruin of her son. He had learned to chew tobacco and come home late at night, and to make his home most disagreeable. I know of nothing in the world that would spoil boys like selling newspapers. I have never seen a newspaper boy who was not corrupt. Better to have grown up fellows who loaf about town than to be selling newspapers. . . . The girls who sell newspapers are always destroyed; there may be here and there an exception, but I have never known of one. They could not afford to have that stain made indelible in their community. The boy waifs of the city go around housebreaking, and grow up criminals. My brother Police Commissioners and myself have broken up twenty gangs of thieving youth in the city during the term of my mayoralty. I believe that, if properly looked after, the majority of these boys could be saved. It was an awful thing, under such circumstances, to neglect these waifs and strays of the city."

As the result of the meeting held in Association Hall, and the conference with the then mayor, it was resolved to crystallize the many suggestions then made, and to seek legislation on the subject.

Accordingly a deputation, composed of the

officers of the Society, was appointed to wait on the Attorney-General in regard to the proposed legislation. It is gratifying to know that the deputation were successful in interesting Mr. Mowat in their plans. He gave his hearty support to the principle of a proposed draft of a Bill on the subject, prepared by Mr. Beverly Jones. This Bill, under Mr. Mowat's supervision, was passed into a law at the then session of the Ontario Legislature, under the title of "An Act for the Protection and Reformation of neglected Children," Vic., Ch. 40.

Act Relating to Neglected Children.

The following are principal provisions of this Act:—

"1. In this Act the word 'Judge' means a Judge of the High Court of Justice, or a Judge of a County Court, or a retired Judge of the High Court or a County or District Court, or a stipendiary magistrate, or a police magistrate, or a justice of the peace specially appointed as commissioner for the trial of juvenile offenders.

NOTE.—The object of this, in connection with Section 7, was to provide a separate tribunal from that of the ordinary police courts for the trial of boys and girls, to be presided over by a retired High Court or County Court Judge, or a Special Commission, as the case might be.

"2. On proof that a child under fourteen years, of age by reason of the neglect, crime, drunkenness, or other vices of its parent, or from orphanage, or any other cause, is growing up in circumstances exposing such child to bad, or dissolute life, or on proof that any child under fourteen years of age, being an orphan, has been found begging in any street, highway, or public place, a judge may order such child to be committed to any Industrial School, or Refuge, for boys or girls, or other institution, subject to the inspection of the Inspector of Prisons and Asylums, or to any suitable Charitable Society authorized under 'The Act Respecting Apprentices and Minors' (Rev. Stat. O., ch. 42), and willing to receive such child, to be there kept, cared for and educated, for a period not extending beyond the period at which such child shall attain the age of eighteen years.

"3. Any child apparently under the age of sixteen years found frequenting, or being in the company of, reputed thieves or prostitutes, or frequenting or being in a reputed house of prostitution or assignation, or living in such a house either with or without the parent or guardian of the child, may be brought before the Judge, and may be by him committed to any such institution as mentioned in the preceding section.

"4. When any such child is so brought before a Judge, a summons shall be issued to the father of the child, if living and resident within the place where the child was found; and if not then to the mother, if she is living and so resident; and if there is no such father or mother, then to the lawful guardian if there be one so resident; and if not, then to the person with whom, according to the statement of the child, he or she resides; and if there is no such person, the Judge may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of the child, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in the summons, and to shew cause, if any there be, why the child should not be committed to a refuge, industrial school or other charitable society aforesaid. And if the Judge is of opinion that the child should be sent to any such institution as aforesaid, he may order the child to be committed accordingly.

"5. No Protestant child shall be committed under this Act to a Roman Catholic institution, and no Roman Catholic shall be committed to a Protestant institution. The certificate of one of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums shall be sufficient as to the character of an institution for the purpose of this section.

"6. The municipality within which the child is resident at the time of the committal shall be liable for the maintenance of the child to an extent not exceeding $2 per week. The Judge's certificate as to the residence of the child shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence thereof.

"7. The Lieutenant-Governor may, upon the request of any municipal council, appoint a commissioner or commissioners, each with the powers of a police magistrate, to hear and determine complaints against juvenile offenders, apparently under the age of sixteen years.

"8. Persons under the age of twenty-one years who are charged with offences against the laws of this Province, or who are brought before a Judge under this Act, shall, as far as practicable, be tried, and their cases disposed of, separately and apart from other offenders, and at suitable times to be designaced and appointed for this purpose."

Use of Tobacco by Minors.

A very useful and necessary measure to prevent demoralization and evil consequences to boys was passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1892. It prohibits the sale, giving, or furnishing to "minors under eighteen years of age, cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form," under a penalty of not less than $10, or more than $50, or imprisonment, etc.

The Licensing of Newsboys and Vendors of Small Wares.

In addition to this legislation, and also through the efforts of the Toronto Humane Society, the following amendment was made last session to the Ontario Municipal Act (section 436):—

"The Board of Commissioners of Police shall also regulate and control children as vendors of newspapers and smallwares, and as bootblacks."

The object of this legislation is on the one hand based to protect and encourage boys in an honest and industrious course, and on the other

to prevent dishonest boys from making newspaper selling a cloak for idleness and thieving.

The regulations of the Police Commissioners, authorized by this provision of the Act, are as follows:—

"1st. All applications for licenses shall be made at the office of the Staff Inspector, by the parent, guardian, or nearest friend, accompanied by the applicant.

"2nd. No license shall be issued to any child under eight years of age, and every child so licensed shall attend school each day during the school year, under such arrangements as may be made.

"3rd. Every child so licensed shall, while engaged in the business for which the license has been issued, wear conspicuously on the breast a metal badge, with the number of the license thereon. Neglect of so doing may be a sufficient cause for suspension of said license.

"4th. Every child so licensed shall exhibit, or cause to be produced, the license, when required to do so by the police, and the same shall not be transferred, exchanged or borrowed, or lent, under the pain of forfeiture of said license.

"5th. Every license shall extend to the close of the year in which it is issued.

"6th. Every child so licensed may be required to reside with its parents or guardian, or in lodgings to be approved of by the Staff Inspector.

"7th. Licenses will be issued without charge, but if the metal badge be not forthcoming when required, it will not be replaced, except on payment of twenty-five cents."

Success of the Newsboys' Licensing System.

The Chief of Police, in his report for 1891, thus states the result of the operation of the By-law relating to licensing newsboys, etc.:—

"The provisions of the By-law relating to this class of persons has been put into active operation with excellent results. Over 500 boys have taken out licenses, and I am in a position to state that the attendance at school has been satisfactory. It was found necessary to detail a man to attend to such a large number of boys, and his exertions have had the deserved effect. . . . So long as a license and attendance at school are insisted upon, and good behaviour is observed, I am prepared to recommend that the metal tag, or badge, be dispensed with."

Care and Disposal of Unlicensed Dogs.

Another remedial matter which engaged the practical attention of the Humane Society was the temporary care and painless death, at the end of a fixed period, of unclaimed and unlicensed dogs. The place in which this was done, under the authority of the City Corporation was of a very inferior and unsatisfactory kind. A Committee of the Society was therefore appointed to report upon the subject. That report was as follows:—

"On the 10th of July, 1889, a Committee of the Toronto Humane Society visited the dog pound in the western part of this city. They were met there by Mr. Coatsworth, the City Commissioner, and other gentlemen.

"The Committee found that the pound consisted of two small wooden buildings, containing two pens each. Two of the pens, to the south, were empty, and were covered with sawdust. They had a sort of cupola ventilator in the roof, and might be considered fairly passable of their kind, but they were by no means the kind of place in which the large number of captured dogs should be kept. The other pens, to the north, in one of which the dogs were confined, were badly constructed, and were destitute of means of ventilation except through a sort of wire door screen, and through fissures in the walls. When the attention of the Commissioner was called to this state of things, he at once gave orders to have a ventilating cupola placed in the roof like the one in the other building.

"The condition of the dogs in this pen was pitiable in the extreme. Some were apparently in a wretched state, owing to their surroundings; others were in a chronic state of fear from fighting and other causes. One was apparently dead, and another appeared to be paralyzed. They were all so herded together that their condition could not be otherwise than wretched, as described.

"The mode of watering and feeding these dogs appeared to be very defective. The water, which did not seem to be either clear or fresh, was what dogs in the extremity of their thirst might drink, but which no one having any regard for dogs would think of giving them.

"Attention was called to this condition of the water, and a suggestion was made that, as in the case of the horse trough, a small pipe should convey the water to the trough, so that a supply of fresh water would thus be constantly provided. It was shown that when each trough was replenished, the water in it was let off and run over the floor of the pen, as there was no drainage provided. The reply to the Committee on both of these points was,—first, that the supply of water on the premises was barely sufficient for the horses and dogs as thus served; secondly, that a pipe would exhaust the water available, and that there was no drain into which the overflowing or disused water would be discharged.

"The box in which the suffocation of the dogs takes place was found to be very objectionable in many respects. First, it is quite too large; second, being wooden, and even made of tongued and grooved boards, yet the seams in it were in some places open, the box being constantly exposed to the weather. Generally, it was in an unsuitable condition for the purposes intended. Not only could the charcoal gas escape through the openings in the box, but the gas inside would be diluted with the air which might get in through other openings, and thus the time taken to suffocate the dogs would be unduly lengthened, and their unconsciousness before death greatly delayed.

"The Committee were not able to obtain any definite information in regard to the *modus*

operandi of catching the dogs, as neither the net used nor the cart for conveying the dogs were at the pound. But from what is known of the system, the Committee were convinced that a better one might and should be adopted.

"The Committee are of opinion that if the duty of dog catching is performed under the authority of the City Council, the dog catchers should either be protected in their work, or be sworn in as special constables, with authority to arrest any one who would obstruct them in the performance of their work.

"After a frank and free discussion with the Commissioner on the various points raised by the Committee (viz., ventilation, water and food, condition of the dogs, box for suffocation purposes, and dog catching), he stated that there are two causes which rendered efficiency in this branch of the city service almost impossible. The first was the latent, and even active, hostility of parties to the pound and its management. He instanced the fact that the buildings had been more than once burned down, or set on fire; while the dog catchers were, in the performance of their work, hindered in various ways and assailed with all kinds of opprobrious epithets. The second and most serious difficulty with which he had to contend was the insufficiency of the funds for the work required placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Council in charge, and of the Commissioner. He also stated that it was impossible to discharge the duty imposed upon those in charge of the work without the moral and material help necessary in the case.

"The general conclusion come to by the Committee in regard to this disagreeable and painful matter was, that it would be the duty of the Humane Society (which in some unaccountable way was held somewhat responsible by the public for the state of things described), to prepare, for the consideration of the Committee of the Corporation and the Commissioner, a full and detailed plan, by which the management of the pound, etc., could be made thoroughly efficient, and that the work required to be done should be conducted on the humane principles adopted in other countries for the management of dog pounds, and for the care of captured dogs before release by their owners, or their death by suffocation, or otherwise.

"The Humane Society has, or can procure, abundant information on the subject, and should therefore place it in the hands of the city authorities having charge of the matter.

"The Committee feel that if the city corporation, by by-law, require this work to be done, it is but natural to assume that it should also see to its being done in the most approved manner, and on recognized humane principles.

"The Humane Society will no doubt gladly aid in this good work. And this was the assurance given by the Committee to the Commissioner."

A plan was suggested, by which the management of the pound could be made thoroughly efficient, was prepared and submitted to the proper officer of the corporation, having charge of such matters. The plan was adopted, and a suitable building, containing seven rooms, was erected on land belonging to the corporation, opposite the Mercer Reformatory. In this building kennels, six in number, were built in a row, and provided with ample ventilation. The dogs were to be kept in different kennels, according to size and breed, and with six apartments there need not be much overcrowding. There was a fine stable and hayloft, a commodious yard and a good waggon entrance. A special waggon had to be built for the work of dog catching, and it was intended to afford the man doing this work the full protection of the law. Operations were about being commenced, when parties in the neighbourhood of the building obtained an injunction from one of the courts, forbidding further proceedings. In the meantime the Society were impressed with the importance of providing apparatus of a greatly improved kind, patented in England, for the speedy and painless destruction of unclaimed dogs. This the Society did at an expense—kindly borne by one of its lady members—of $300. It may be interesting to give an account of this valuable apparatus, taken from the "Report of the Temporary Home for Dogs," London, England:—

Description of the Lethal Chamber.

"The mode of death to which the animals are subjected is by anæsthesia, not by suffocation or asphyxia. Physiologically, there is a distinctive difference between these modes of death.

"Death by anæsthesia is death by sleep; death by asphyxia is death by deprivation of air. Death by anæsthesia is typically represented in death by chloroform; death by asphyxia is typically represented in drowning and strangulation.

"When properly carried out, death by anæsthesia is very much more certain, and by far the least violent of the two processes. The anæsthetic has certainly proved to be painless, for in all but fatal accidents from chloroform in the human subject, we know on the evidence of the persons who have passed through the dangers, that there is no sense of suffering up to the extremest approach to death; and as we cannot suppose that the lower animals are more susceptible to pain than the highest animal, man, we must consider the death absolutely free of pain. An intense anæsthesia, or temporary sleep, lapses into the sleep that is fatal.

"Compared with the other modes of extinguishing animal life—such as hanging, drowning, poisoning by prussic acid, shooting, stunning, the lethal method stands far ahead on every ground of practical readiness, certainty and humanity. I cannot, however, let the opportunity pass of testifying that the method for twenty years carried out at the dogs' home, of killing with prussic acid, has been, by the skill and experience of the operators, brought to a great state of perfection and painlessness.

The objections to it are moral and physical. It is a tax that few men can usually bear, to have every week to take hundreds of dogs one after the other, and by force administer to each by the mouth the deadly dose of prussic acid. Further, the poison is so deadly, I look upon it as almost a miracle that no one has accidentally been killed by it during the process."

The Report of Dr. J. W. Lesslie on the Lethal Chamber is as follows:—

The following is my report of the Lethal Chamber, which the Toronto Humane Society imported from England towards the end of last year. Last month I had it put up in the corner of the crematory which Mr. Coatsworth had partitioned off for its use. The Lethal Chamber is the same as is used in the Battersea Home for Dogs, only of course on a smaller scale, and is the invention of Dr. B. W. Richardson. On the 29th of February I went down to test the working of the Lethal Chamber, accompanied by Mr. Fraser, of Messrs. Hooper & Co's., who kindly consented to assist me. There were two dogs which had been sent there to be destroyed, but had been kept over for our use to test the chamber. We charged the chamber with the mixture of carbonic acid gas and chloroform, and lowered the dogs into it. There was no struggling or noise, and they seemed to sleep away without fright or pain. We heard no breathing after fifteen or twenty seconds from one of the dogs, and none after one and a half to two minutes from the other. The chamber can be managed by any man of ordinary intelligence after he has seen it worked once. The ingredients for charging it, sulphuric acid, chalk and chloroform, will not be very expensive, and it is certainly all that the inventor claimed, viz., a painless and humane instrument for destroying dogs. I beg leave to congratulate the Society upon their enterprise in being the first to introduce this painless method to this continent.

V. APPOINTMENT AND WORK OF THE DISHORNING COMMISSION.

The next important subject which engaged the earnest attention of the Society was the cruel practice of cutting off the horns of cattle.

The principal case which latterly and pointedly called the attention of the Society to the subject was one which occurred in the county of Middlesex. This case was brought before the magistrates early in the year by County Attorney Hutchinson. Full details of the case were published in the local papers at the time. The parties concerned were fined $50 and costs. So gratified was the Society at the efforts of Mr. Hutchinson to bring the case to trial and to secure a conviction, that at a meeting of the Society the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, that this Society, being strongly persuaded of the great cruelty involved in the practice of dishorning cattle, observes with satisfaction that a test case has been brought into court by Mr. Chas. Hutchinson, Crown Attorney of Middlesex. That a conviction may be secured is our earnest hope, and in any event this Society desires to place on record its high sense of the public service rendered by Mr. Hutchinson in opposing the practice, and promises financial assistance.

The result of the public discussion on the subject which took place, led to the appointment by the Ontario Government of a Commission to enquire into the subject. The Society, when this was known, felt that it was important that it should be represented in some way on the Commission. This suggestion was communicated to the Hon. the Attorney-General by a deputation of members. That gentleman subsequently informed the Society that he had named Mr. J. J. Kelso, the former Honorary Secretary of the Society, as secretary to the Commission. The other members of the Commission are: The Hon. Charles Drury, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, Ontario, Chairman; Richard Gibson, Delaware, breeder; D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, dairyman; Andrew Smith, Toronto, veterinary surgeon, and Henry Glendinning, Sutherland, farmer. Their duty is to make enquiry into the reasons for and against the practice of dishorning cattle, as well by the experience of witnesses as by collecting whatever is accessible of the evidence which has been given by experts and others in trials which have taken place on the subject in England, Ireland and Scotland, and in the Province, the judgments rendered, etc.

This Commission has issued the following circular under date of 27th April, 1892:—

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province in Council has been pleased to issue a Commission, with instructions to obtain all available information, and report upon the practice of dehorning cattle, recently introduced into Ontario.

"We therefore take the liberty of applying to you—as one having large experience with cattle—for any information which may be in your possession, and which you may be willing to place at our disposal. Answers to the following questions, therefore, or such of them as are within your knowledge, will be greatly appreciated.

"In reply, kindly number answers to correspond with questions:

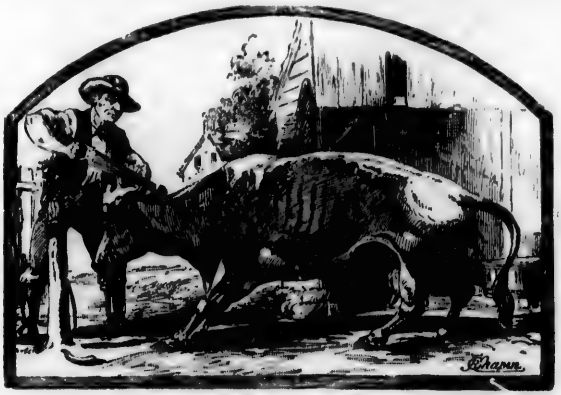
"1. Do you favor dehorning?

"2. Have you practiced it—if so, how long, and on about how many head?

"3. At what age do you prefer to perform the operation?

"4. Are there signs of suffering during or immediately following the operation? If so, what?

"5. Does much bleeding or other discharge follow the operation?



THE ACT OF DISHORNING A COW.

"6. Have you known any animals to die from dehorning—if so, how many?

"7. How long does it take the animal to fully recover from the effects of the operation?

"8. After the wound is healed over, does the part remain sensitive or become callous?

"9. A year after the operation would the animal, if touched or hit lightly upon the spot where the horns had grown, shrink and show signs of pain?

"10. What instrument is used? If a saw is used, is the sawing done towards the crown or outwardly—which is preferable?

"11. Is any dressing used after dehorning, and if so, what?

"12. If the operation is performed, how close should the horn be taken off?

"13. Have you known of horses, sheep, pigs or cattle being seriously or fatally injured by goring—and is the number, in your opinion, large?

"14. Does dehorning increase the value of the animal over animals not dehorned?

"15. Have you tried knobbing or tipping as a preventive of goring—if so, are these methods successful?

"16. Is disbudding, in your opinion, less painful than dehorning, and would it be sufficient to meet all reasonable requirements?

"17. If only animals known to be vicious were dehorned, would that be sufficient?

"19. Do you consider that the suffering inflicted by the operation is justified by the result, outside of any financial consideration?

"20. Do you believe the operation to be a humane one, in view of the general results?

"21. (Remarks on points not covered by questions)."

"18. What, briefly, are the advantages of dehorning?

Section of the Head of an Ox or Cow.

a, The horn, showing it to be a process of the frontal bone and the manner in which it is hollowed.
b, The frontal bone.
c, The frontal sinus, extending from the nasal bone almost to the tip of the horn and the great foramen.
d, The condyloid process of the occipital bone, and the foramen, through which the spinal cord passes from the skull.
e, The cavity of the skull.
f, The petrous portion of the temporal bone appearing in the cavity of the skull.
g, The passage to the internal part of the ear.
h, The foramen, lacerum, or irregular foramen, through which several of the nerves escape from the space, and some the blood vessels enter.
i, The foramen ovale—oval foramen.
j, The anterior condyloid foramen.
k, The posterior condyloid foramen.
l, The basilar process of the occipital.
m, The sphenoid bone.
n, The crista galli of the ethmoid bone.
o, The pterigoid bone.
p, The perpendicular portion of the palatine bone.
q, The nasal bone.
r, The ethmoid bone.
s, The superior turbinated bone.
t, The inferior turbinated bone.
u, The lower cell of the ethmoid, so large in the ox as to be termed by some the middle turbinated bone.
v, The maxillary sinus.
w, The cells of the palatine bone.
x, The superior maxillary bone—its palatine process.
y, The grinders.
z, The anterior maxillary bone, destitute of incisor teeth

In regard to the above illustration, Mrs. White, President of the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Humane Society, stated at the meeting of the American Humane Association, in October, 1891, that the Pennsylvania Society had prepared and published "a most excellent paper, being the results of inquiries addressed to and investigations made by veterinary surgeons, and containing, as above, a complete cut of the structure of the horn."

Remarks on the Structure of the Horn.

In an exhaustive work on cattle, published by Baldwin & Cradock, London, England, is found the following:—

"The bone of the horn is exceedingly vascular; it is the most vascular bone in the whole frame, for it has not only to carry vessels for its own nourishment but that of its covering; it is therefore much roughened on its surface and has the appearance of being perforated, or, as it were, worm-eaten by innumerable vessels. It is on this account that when it is broken the hemorrhage is so great—there would scarcely be more profuse bleeding from the amputation of a limb. A veterinary friend of ours had to remove a large half-bony tumor which had grown on a broken horn. He sawed it off, and the blood flew out in a stream as large as his finger, and it was only by the repeated application of large bleeding irons, heated red-hot, that he was able to arrest the bleeding."

The report of the General American Humane Association for 1891 contains a most interesting statement of opinions and discussions on the question of dishorning cattle. One large cattle shipper of thirty years' experience (Mr. Lyman Cole, of Denver,) gave valuable information, as did others, on the subject, for which we have

not room. In reply to the question, "Would you recommend dishorning as a sweeping thing, good for all cattle?" Mr. Cole said:—

"I would not, nor would I recommend it for milch cows. There are some modes of dehorning that are very painful, perhaps not at the time of the operation, but afterwards. Some operators use shears, which they put right over the horn and squeeze it off. This splits it down to the head, sometimes injures the bone [of the head], and is very cruel. . . . A neighbor of mine had some forty-five head of cattle. . . . They looked badly. . . . seemed to be sick. Finally he dehorned them and found in the whole forty-five only three with sound horns. The horns contained pus. . . . After that they improved wonderfully. My experience with probably 300 that I have dehorned is that a good many cattle have pus in their horns, and it affects them something like a tooth-ache or an ulcerated tooth. . . . Understand me that I do not recommend the dehorning of healthy cattle, nor the dehorning of milch cows. I consider the operation a necessary one in the case of disease. For fine breeds I would not recommend dehorning; nor would I advise it in the Middle States, unless the horns were diseased. Neither would I recommend it on the ranches, except in cases where I found the eyes sunken, and other evidence of horn disease. . . . I can tell when a horn is diseased by the appearance of the eyes; they look sunken and the hair turns forward."

"WHERE IS THE REST OF YOUR HORSE?"

(See Report of the American Humane Society, pages 42-45 and 50-52.)

The question of dishorning cattle turns largely (as will be seen by recent discussions on the subject in the American societies) on the most compact and less expensive mode of transporting cattle on the railroads. The question was taken up on the humane side by the Pennsylvania Society, and an interesting paper on the subject was read. The substance of this paper will be found further on, under the head of "Over-crowding of Cattle Cars."

Horse Docking and its Evil Effects.

A kindred subject for investigation by the Commission was pressed upon the attention of the Government by a Deputation from the Society—that of docking horses' tails. The Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary both expressed their appreciation of the Society's efforts to prevent this cruel practice. But they felt that the subject was one which merited special consideration by itself, and should not be made a subordinate one to that of dishorning cattle.

The Society was the more urgent to have this matter considered from the fact, that the cruel practice has received the strongest condemnation of competent parties in England. Thus, at a recent meeting of the Royal Commission in that country on Horse-breeding, Lord Ribblesdale called attention to the evils resulting from the growing practice of docking the tails of foals in the great horse-breeding counties, when it was resolved that breeders should be warned that the future value of horses so treated may be seriously depreciated. The English *Animal World* states that it is enabled to accentuate the protest of the Royal Commission by conclusive and overwhelming testimony. This the editor does in the following statements:—

"Last year 102 well-defined cases of tetanus (lockjaw), resulting from docking, were reported by the officers of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, assurances having been given to them on the spot in each case by a veterinary surgeon in attendance. There may have been ten times as many similar results from docking throughout the United Kingdom, as inferred from a statement just received, in addition to the return of the Society's officers, from a veterinarian, to the effect that during 1891 he was called in to thirty-one horses suffering from tetanus, in twenty-seven of which the malady had been caused solely by docking.

Two cases a month in one man's practice reveals a peril which may startle and warn every horse owner, while it justifies the Society in pursuing its opposition to so baneful and cruel a practice."

The Ohio Humane Society, in its seventeenth report of 1890, gives the following information on this subject :—

"In the United States there are two forms of docking practised. In England and in Washington, D.C., it was decided by the courts that docking was an act of cruelty, and the offenders were punished. The legislature of Massachusetts passed a special act providing that any person found guilty of docking a horse should be fined, and the Boston Society offered a reward of one hundred dollars for evidence by which that Society shall convict any person of the *life mutilation* of any horse by the practice called docking. The idea is absurd, of putting a horse into harness after taking from him his only defense against flies and mosquitoes.

"The tail of a horse is the continuation of the back-bone, and sometimes it runs for a considerable extent into the tail. It is a series of bone or vertebrae, beginning at the base of the brain and running down twelve or fifteen inches into the tail, branching off into nerves which are extremely sensitive. The chief cruelty is the pain the horse suffers while the tail is being cut off. The *N. Y. Mail and Express* says of the process :

"'A rope is thrown over the neck of the horse, the ends brought between his forelegs and under the hind pasterns. A sudden jerk draws up his legs—he falls helplessly to the floor, and his legs are tied. He is then secured with twitches, which is twisting a small rope around the nose, which is very sensitive, so as to divert his attention from the tail. Behind is a furnace, knives, a large pair of shears and shearing-iron.

"'The operator folds back the hair from the joint to be divided, the knife rapidly severs the skin, the huge shears are applied—the horse struggles, and the tail is off. Then the iron at a white heat is applied, and the bleeding is arrested. The cheers of the audience and the subduing influence of the twitch drown the cry of pain, that is never brought from the horse except when in great agony ; for this noble animal is one of the few who endure ordinary pain without a whimper. The operation has taken but a few minutes to perform.

"'After the horse has been mangled he rises to his feet, and is certainly a different creature! He stands shivering with pain, his head droops, his eyelids close, and the stump of a tail is drawn close to his flanks. He is a perfectly subdued horse! But the surgeon does not think it necessary to explain that the operation performed is very similar to amputation of a leg or arm on the human, and surely no one can say that this is not a painful operation. The parts are supplied with skin, muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, ligaments, bones—in fact the same structure as one's limb—and the same pathologic condition which would exist in man's arm or leg would also take place in a horse's tail ; it is just as sensitive to the touch and to pain as any other part of the body.

"'Then, the horse has not been placed under the influence of chloroform or ether, or other anæsthetic, to deaden the pain, but by rope's twitch he is held while the knife cuts through his sensitive structure, and when nature asserts herself, as she does by pouring forth blood from the several blood-vessels, red-hot irons are applied to the parts until they are fairly burned and cooked to stop the hemorrhage ; then, the after pain and suffering, and often the risk of losing the life of the horse by that dreadful and most painful of all diseases, lockjaw, which sometimes follows,'" (as already shown).

Dr. S. K. Johnson, the eminent veterinarian of New York, thus describes the operation :—

THE "DOCKING" FASHION REVERSED.

"Docking is an unnecessary operation performed upon the horse, for style or fancy to suit the owner, or the call of fashion. In order to perform it the animal is secured in stocks, or by ropes, so as to prevent kicking or accident to the operator. The portion of the tail severed is about one-third from the root. That portion is supplied with muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, etc., and is extremely sensitive to pain. The tail, after clipping the hair at the point of amputation, is chopped off with a curved knife, made expressly for the purpose, which not only severs the soft structure but chops the bone, or vertebræ. The hemorrhage which follows is arrested by the use of cauterization on a red-hot iron, which singes the part, causing contraction of the blood vessels and thereby stopping the flow of blood. The tail, after the operation, is very sensitive for some time, until the healing process has restored the parts to their normal condition. The complications following the operation are sloughing, secondary hemorrhage, gangrene and tetanus (lockjaw). In the case of gangrene, a second amputation

has to be performed, and in the case of tetanus the animal invariably dies."

It will be noted that the testimony of this American expert agrees fully with the opinions on the same subject expressed in England and quoted on page 37 of this report.

It is gratifying to know that through the active exertions of Mr. John G. Shortall, the energetic President of the Illinois Humane Society, the following excellent law on this subject was passed by the Legislature of that State in 1891 :—

"Whoever cuts the solid part of the tail of any horse in the operation known as 'docking,' or by any other operation performed for the purpose of shortening the tail, and whoever shall cause the same to be done, or assist in doing such cutting, unless the same is proved to be a benefit to the horse, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) or more than two hundred dollars ($200).

Grip, the Toronto comic paper, illustrates, as shown on page opposite, what the result would be if the docking fashion were reversed and horses were to take the place of those who practice such cruelty on them. *Grip* says :

"What monsters horses would be if they did such things !"

The following remarks also briefly summarize the bad effects of this anti-humane custom :—

"The docking or cutting off the tails of horses is a cruelty that lasts through life. They can never, after this cruel operation, brush off the flies and mosquitoes that will make their life every summer a torment."

Clipping a Horse's Coat.

Clipping tells even more on a horse than docking. By it, in cold weather, a horse can be chilled to death in a very short time. The late Mr. Bergh, of New York, issued a strong appeal on this subject, and against the practice as a cruel and disastrous one. He quotes the following to support his appeal :—

"Mayhew, in his great work, says : 'Clipped or singed horses are thereby rendered susceptible to many disorders. Any internal organ may be acutely attacked, because the perspiration has, by exposure to the skin, been thrown back upon the system.'

"Youatt, another high authority, says : 'As to the practice of clipping and shaving the horse, it occasions chilling of the frame, exhaustion of vital power, and dangerous reactions of fever.'

"'A horse thus shorn,' as Mayhew says, 'is a deformity. The color is unnatural, the coat is dull and stubborn looking, most unlike that polished surface which is native to the beautiful quadruped.'"

Horses Uncovered in Snow and Rain.

It is a common practice, quite too common, for persons to leave their horses uncovered, even during severe snow, sleet, or rain storms. This is often thoughtlessly done. And, as it is pleaded, in excuse, "only just for a few minutes, while I run in here." This is the constant excuse for such careless neglect. More frequently it is done by those who (as indicated in the engraving) frequent saloons or taverns in town or country. The frantic efforts of the horse to free himself from the inexorable post, to which he is too securely attached, cannot fail to awaken the sympathy of any one who has been caught in a driving storm of sleet or rain, and has had, even untrammelled by any such device, to fight his way through the storm to his comfortable home.

UNSHELTERED FROM THE STORM.

With a view to inform, as well as caution, persons against such a practice, the Toronto Humane Society has issued the following card :

"The Toronto Humane Society cautions all drivers against the cruelty of leaving horses standing on the street in cold weather without proper covering. If the offence is persisted in, the officer of the Society is instructed to prosecute the party or parties offending."

Horses Starved to Death in Toronto.

Humane Officer Willis reported to the Society, and had the man concerned prosecuted for starving two or three of his horses to death in this city. The case was a very aggravated one, and was made the more so from the dogged persistence of the owner to accomplish his inhuman act. The poor creatures thus left to perish by slow degrees eat away all the woodwork within their reach ! Several sad cases of

the same kind are reported by the American Societies. A paragraph in *The Mail* also gives the following particulars of a case which occurred in the county of Elgin, and although there was no animus shown, there was a culpable want of thought :—

"The three horses owned by Geo. Robinson and C. Chisholm, who are confined in a gaol awaiting trial on a charge of robbing the barn of D. Parish, a farmer of Southwold, some nights since, have all starved to death in their owners' barns, the women folks having failed to attend to them. A horse belonging to John Agnew, a Frenchman living in the suburbs, was left tied to a fence in his yard from Saturday morning until Sunday night without food, when a neighbor released it, and it fell over dead."

The Baneful Over-Check and Check-Rein.

As already intimated, the Society has endeavored, chiefly by "moral suasion," to discourage the cruel and unnecessary check-rein and over-check. With this view the Society had printed for gratuitous circulation cards and pamphlets illustrating by examples and comparisons the barbarous practice. The Editor of *Grip* has aided the Society in its efforts in this direction and published in its issue of the 2nd of August, 1891 (page 76), a very effective illustration of "Horse's Sense" of the absurdity of the practice as applied to the man "Turfer" in the picture.

The Toronto *Mail* has also seconded the efforts of the Society in this direction. In an editorial on the subject it said :—

"The Toronto Humane Society is to be congratulated on the decisive effort it has made in favor of the abolition of the senseless and cruel check-rein which for a long time it has been the fashion for owners of horses to use. The array of scientific opinion produced at the annual meeting in favor of the abolition of this instrument of wanton cruelty will no doubt make many people reflect upon the subject who never gave it a thought before. The check-rein has been a piece of vanity from the beginning, and is very much in favor with brutal grooms and uneducated coachmen, who think a great deal more of presenting an imposing appearance than they do of the sufferings of the animal under their charge. . . . Masters and mistresses should, however, reflect that they and they alone are responsible for the suffering that is inflicted on the animals that draw them along in such glory. If they thought for a moment of the agonies endured by their horses who wait for them outside theatres, and shops, and churches, vainly tossing their heads in the hope of finding some temporary relief from torture, they would feel inclined at once to discharge a coachman who persisted in the use of the barbarous and useless check-rein. It is not only their own horses that suffer. The butcher, the baker, and the grocer take pattern by those above them in the social scale. The fashion of torturing horses is set, and the following of it is slavish and universal. It is to be hoped that the action of the Humane Society will be useful in awakening public attention to a species of cruelty which only requires to be thought about to be at once abolished."

MORE HORSE SENSE.

JONES—"Good gracious, Turfer! What's the meaning of this?"
TURFER—"I'm experimenting a little just to find out for myself how a check-rein feels."

The Report for 1891 of the Pennsylvania Society gives the following as the origin of the unnatural and ungraceful over-check rein :—

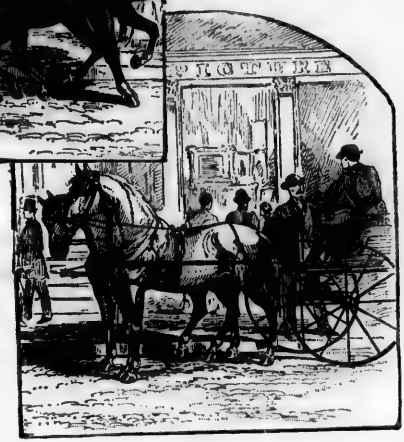
"This contrivance was originated by a jockey whose horse, when travelling rapidly, made a whistling noise. To remove the difficulty, he devised an iron martingale which held the nose upward. As he was frequently ridiculed by his fellows on the race-course he endeavored to excuse his invention as a work of necessity, claiming that a horse when driven fast could breathe more freely with its head held up. He was so zealous in advocating his false idea that he persuaded other ignorant horsemen to believe him, and thus created a demand for something that would keep the head in this most unnatural position. The demand thus created was finally supplied by Kimball Jackson, who introduced the contrivance of cruelty and horse torture known as the Jackson-Kimball bit, or over-check."

It is most gratifying to us in Canada to know that when the effect of this torturing appliance was recently pointed out to the Queen, Her Majesty gave orders, through the Master of the Horse to have this cruel appendage entirely removed from all sets of harness in the royal stables, or mews.

VI. HELPFUL EFFECT OF THE CO-OPERATION OF THE PRESS.

The Humane Society is greatly indebted to the press generally for its co-operation in seeking to put a stop to the various kinds of cruelty which are too commonly practised among us. In the volume published by the Society, entitled, *Its Aims and Objects*, the editor selected no less than fifty-four extracts from magazines and papers published chiefly in the city of Toronto. The extracts from the press in England and the United States are also numerous in that publication.

AN AMBITIOUS COACHMAN'S SHOW-OFF.



A HUMANE DRIVER'S TEAM.

In this report there are also extracts from the city papers. The reporters of the city press have also greatly aided the humane cause by preparing sketches of the Society's meetings, and of the varied discussions and work done at these meetings.

As an example of the way in which the city papers can and do aid the cause which the Society has so much at heart, the following editorial is quoted. The incident given is a sample guide too common of the kind of treatment to which horses are often subjected. The editor said :—

"A case of shocking cruelty to animals was brought to the notice of *The Mail* on Saturday. The complainants had witnessed with indignation the miserable spectacle of a team of horses being forced to drag a heavy load of lumber on runners over a stone pavement, from which the snow had almost entirely disappeared. The poor brutes had strained every muscle to move the load until ready to drop in their traces, but were being mercilessly urged on by their driver, and the sight was a pitiful one. Two ladies who happened to be passing made an unsuccessful effort to induce the driver to lighten the load, and then appealed to a policeman to interfere. . . . Similar instances of cruelty are unfortunately only too common in our streets, and many of our citizens, no doubt, are often deeply pained at the sight of them. The Humane Society, it is scarcely necessary to say, is ready and anxious to take up all such cases when brought to its notice, and to prosecute the offenders. . . . The efforts which the Humane Society is making to protect dumb beasts from the brutality of their masters are worthy of all the support that can be afforded them either by legislation or by individual endeavor. It is a disgrace to this fair city that sights should be witnessed in its streets which are a reproach to humanity."

It is help like this which is so gratifying to the members of the Humane Society. The publicity, too, of such cases impresses upon the public the necessity for such a beneficent organization as that of the Humane Society. Such editorials and other press notices of humane

work ably second the efforts of the Society in its often difficult mission. Such press references called attention to these efforts and have emphasized the public appreciation of them.

Many of the clergy also have preached sermons on the duty of kindness and mercy to dumb animals—especially Rev. Canon Du Moulin, Rev. Dr. Wild, the Rev. Arthur Baldwin.

VII. OTHER PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL EFFORTS BY THE SOCIETY.

1. Trap shooting.
2. Over-crowding cattle cars.
3. Over-crowding street cars.
4. An ambulance for disabled animals.
5. Resting seats for assistants in stores.
6. Large humane notice boards.
7. Case of Chinese children.

Among the subjects which engaged the earnest attention of the Humane Society at its monthly meetings were those just enumerated.

One of these is technically known as "Trap

TRAP SHOOTING.

Shooting." We have constantly a report in the Toronto daily papers of these cruel, miserable attempts at sportsmanship. Hundreds of pigeons and other defenceless birds are thus wantonly slaughtered, not for purposes of food, but for so-called sport, and to see who can kill most of these defenceless creatures and get what is practically the most blood-money for so doing. One of the city papers, of the 24th of February, thus reports the results of a match for shooting 100 live pigeons and birds:—

"The three days' tournament of the Toronto Gun Club began yesterday at the Woodbine. A thick fog bothered the competitors, and they had to face a strong east wind. The principal event was the live pigeon shoot, for which nearly all the crack shots in Canada and several from the United States entered. The birds were a fairly good lot, and the average scores are probably the best ever made in Canada."

The same paper, of the 25th of March, reports another match as follows:—

"The weather yesterday was more favorable than that of the first day of the Toronto Gun Club's tournament, and the birds were by far a better lot. The unfinished $500 pigeon shoot was concluded, with the result that five marksmen who got a clean string of twenty, divided the first five moneys, aggregating $260, and netting each $52. Five others, who made nineteen, divided the next five prizes, or $110. Eleven additional, who got eighteen, divided the next ten prizes of $130. The second live pigeon event on the programme was begun but was not finished."

In a very few cases artificial birds are used, but as they are not considered as inspiring to the marksmen they are by no means as well liked as the live bird. The cruel effect of these matches is that many of the birds are only wounded, and consequently suffer torture until they are despatched by the "killer," who may or may not be appointed for this purpose. An editorial of *The Globe* newspaper thus puts the case and contention of the Humane Society in their true light and most effective aspect:—

"It is more than time that the cruel and useless snowbird and pigeon shooting matches were finally and forever put a stop to. They serve no good purpose whatever. They promote neither good shooting nor good fellowship. They are simply poor, mean, cowardly exhibitions of bird-murder and bird-maiming—exhibitions which render both those who are actively engaged in them and those who figure as spectators cruel and callous to an extent which is unpleasant even to think of. The "gunner bodies," as Carlyle would have designated those who figure at such gatherings, cannot plead that the practice is necessary to the improvement of shooting, for artificial birds could serve such a purpose equally well, if not a great deal better. Such a plan, however, would not give the necessary zest derived from the sight of the terror and sufferings of the poor little live things. There would, in that case, be no torturing. None of the victims would escape, wounded, to die cruel and lingering deaths. It would be impossible to blow off a couple of feet, as is sometimes done, without inflicting any other injury. Leaden pellets would not be carried about in the bodies of the victims until death gave the happy despatch. The whole joy and attraction of the 'sport' would be gone so soon as no life was to be taken and no possible suffering inflicted.

so have preached ser-
kindness and mercy to
y Rev. Canon Du Mou-
Rev. Arthur Baldwin.

THE SOCIETY.

25th of March, reports
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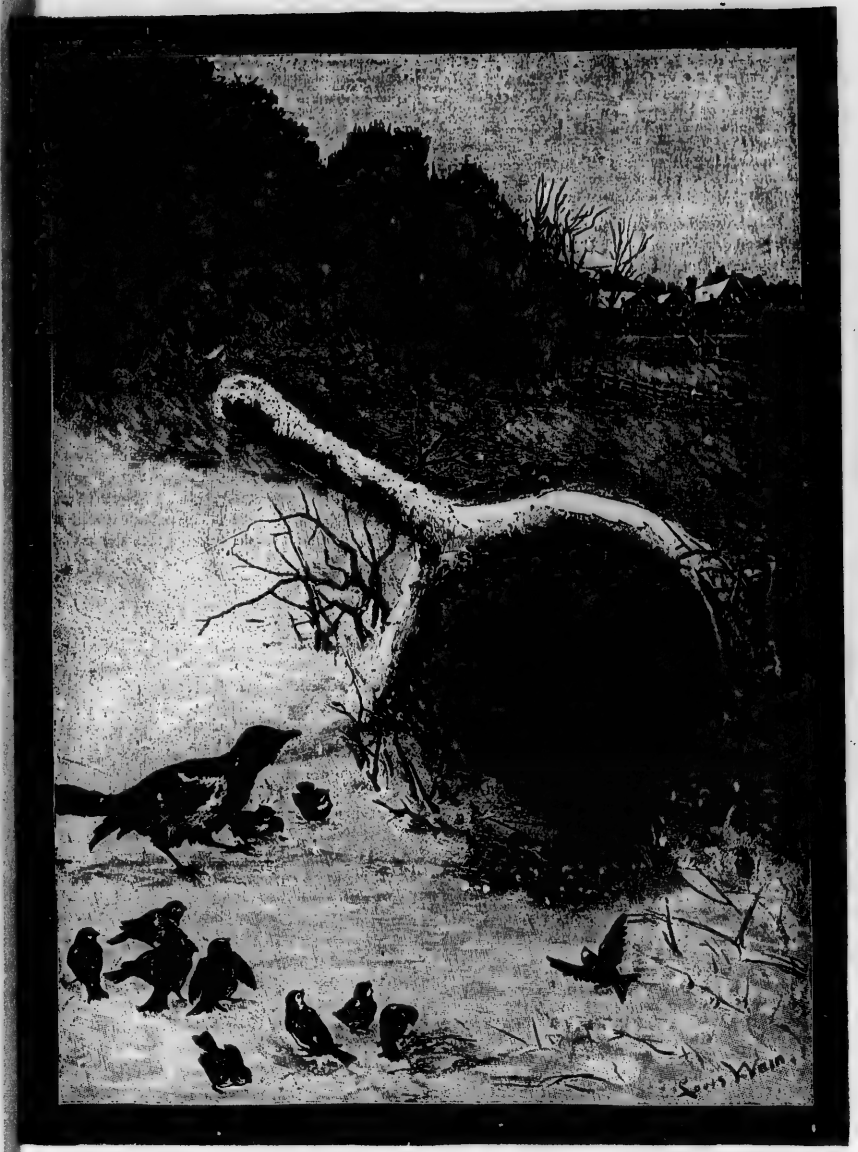


"If such so-called 'sport' is not a mean and cowardly one we do not know what is. It may have attractions for those without heart or head, who have been hardened into indifference by persistence in such ways. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is doing well to interfere with such a 'sport.' The clergymen of the city would also do well if they could manage to get in a little missionary work among the members of such 'clubs.' If successful in turning these from the error of their way they would prevent a great deal of unnecessary suffering and hide a multitude of sins."

It is interesting to know how this question has been dealt with in the United States, where this doubtful kind of sport originated. The *New York Sun* thus refers to the subject:—

"For many years trap shooting was confined to a few 'gun cranks,' as they were called. As time progressed and large tournaments became more frequent, the drafts upon the live bird roosts in the far west were so heavy as to almost exterminate them; at least, they were forced to leave their old haunts, and the hunters who had made a good living for years by trapping the birds were forced to seek other occupations. The failure of the wild bird crop necessitated other measures, as shoots were destined to multiply rather than to decrease, so tame pigeons were substituted, bred especially for trap purposes by farmers in various sections of the country.

"Just prior to the great Coney Island tournament about ten years ago, public sentiment, inspired by Henry Bergh, with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at his back, demanded the stoppage of the practice of killing birds from the trap. This feeling culminated at the Coney Island shoot, where more than 20,000 live birds, many of them young and unfledged, and unable to fly, were shot during the week. Mr. Bergh attempted to stop proceedings, but was unable to do so, and the programme was carried out as intended.

"Although Mr. Bergh's power was successfully braved on this occasion, it did more to stop live bird shooting for a time than any other movement. Glass balls and a patent tin target, made to gyrate in its flight to resemble the action of a bird, had been used with some success. This was a clumsy and expensive invention and did not meet with favor.

"The necessity for a new and improved target was very apparent, and at the Coney Island shoot the clay pigeon was shown for the first time.

"This was a saucer-shaped image of clay, which, when thrown from a specially designed trap, went sailing rapidly through the air to a distance of from thirty to forty-five yards, according as desired, and governed by the tension of the spring on the trap. These disks were more uneven in their flight, and were easier influenced by the wind, thus making the task of breaking them by no means easy. Shooters immediately saw the immense advantage these targets had over glass balls, and they at once sprang into favor.

"The company engaged in their manufacture secured the services of the noted shots, Capt. Bogardus and Dr. Carver, and they traveled all over the country, shooting matches together at the clay birds. The fame of these marksmen drew attention to the new targets, and soon they were used in all sections. Since that time new companies have been formed for the manufacture of other and improved styles of birds and traps, until now there are half a dozen factories in existence, which turn out many hundreds of thousand targets each year. Some of these birds are made of clay, like the original one, and others still of a composition of which tar is the chief ingredient, but all retain nearly the same saucer shape as in the first invention."

Defeated Legislation on Trap Shooting.

Mr. Adam Brown, President of the Hamilton Society, who so energetically sought to get a Bill passed in the Dominion Parliament to restrain the cruel practice of "trap shooting," was asked to suggest the name of some member who would take up the defeated measure of last year and seek to get it passed. He said:—

"I am sorry that I cannot give you any encouragement as to following up my efforts in Parliament to prevent trap shooting—that is, in the way of suggesting a member who would go into it. I would, however, suggest that all the Humane Societies petition the Minister of Justice to amend the law so as to include trap shooting in it. If you think well of this I will help."

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., who has interested himself in desirable prohibitory legislation, was asked to take up the subject and press it in the House of Commons. He suggested that one of the city members should take it up, as he had so much work on hand.

Over-Crowding Cattle Cars.

Another matter which has received the practical attention of the Society is the over-crowding and mixing of various kinds of cattle in the cattle cars. A recent case was brought before the Police Magistrate (as mentioned in the report of Police Constable Willis, Humane Officer, page 21). The Magistrate decided that the man who shipped the cattle in Guelph was responsible for the over-crowding, and not the Railway Company.

This matter had been before the Society in 1888 and a letter was addressed to the local authorities of the railway concerned. The reply received from Mr. Earls, the Secretary, was to the following effect:—

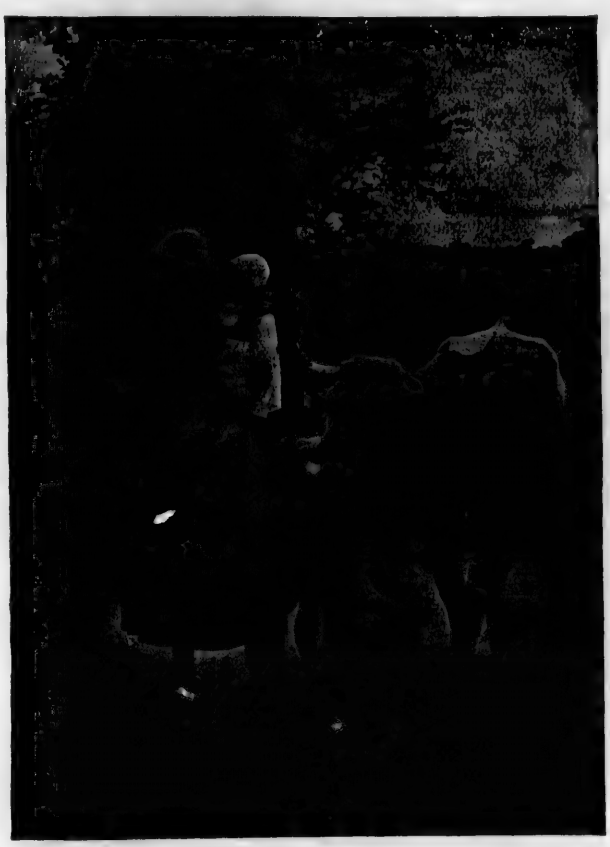
"Our regulations do not permit large and small animals to be mixed in the same car indiscriminately, and we endeavor, upon all occa-

sions, to prevent it. Occasionally, however, at outside points where agents do not have the oversight of loading, shippers will mix cattle, etc., in cars in this way without our knowledge or consent.

"Clause 34, page 30, of the 'Book of Instructions,' reads: 'Hogs or sheep must not under any circumstances be loaded in the same car with cattle, unless each description is partitioned off from the other.'"

Notwithstanding these regulations, the Guelph case failed of conviction. Were there a Humane Society in Guelph (which there is not) that Society, on our information, might have been able to bring the shipper there to justice and have him punished for his most cruel act.

The attention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was called by the Society to the bad condition of the roads in the company's freight yards, rendering it so much more difficult for horses to draw large loads. The Company promised attention to the matter.



Improved Cattle Cars in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. C. E. White, President of the Woman's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the meeting of the General American Society, in 1891, reports the construction of 1,000 improved cattle cars for the Pennsylvania Railway Company on the following plan:—

"Each car is thirty-six feet in length—an in-

crease of six feet on the cattle cars in use—eight feet six inches in width, with racks for holding hay, to be let down whenever necessary for the animals to eat; roof ventilation, so as to allow of a good circulation of air through the car, and improved springs and couplings, so as greatly to diminish the jarring motion and the shocks consequent upon stopping, shunting and starting the trains. . . . It is proposed to place in these cars only the same number of cattle as in the smaller cars, and by that means give room for about one-half of them to lie down at a time. . . . The 1,000 cars have been in use for several months. They appear to be most successful and we are greatly pleased with them. . . . We feel that we cannot praise the company too much for the generous manner in which they have acceded to the wishes of the Woman's Branch Society in this matter and the desire they have shown to have the most humane method possible of transporting the cattle."

NOTE.—A very interesting discussion on the whole question is contained in the Report from which this extract is made. Compartment cars were strongly objected to. See pages 34-42 of the American Humane Society's Report.

Two cases—one of over-crowding and the other of mixing animals in the same car—have come under the notice of the Society. The particulars are so graphically stated in letters to the local press that they are inserted as follows. One occurred early in July, 1890, and is thus reported by Mr. H. A. Massey, now an active member of our Society. He said, under date of the 2nd of July:—

"Yesterday, while standing at one of the railway stations in our city, a train came in which contained a car of cattle and pigs packed together in a most careless and cruel manner, causing such suffering to these poor dumb brutes that I felt it my duty to call to it the attention of our Humane Society. It is simply disgraceful that in this day and age, when everything is done to make travel as comfortable as possible for humanity, poor dumb brutes should be so ill-treated. In the case mentioned above, to begin with, the car contained enough pigs, without including the cattle; and the placing of cattle and pigs together in the same car, in such a crowded manner, resulted of course in a constant injury of the smaller animals; and the continuous terrific squeaking of these pigs indicated the tortures they were undergoing. These animals, being packed in like sardines, would be constantly moving in order to obtain relief, and the result was the stepping of the cattle upon the smaller animals, causing untold misery. As an instance of the cruelty this sort of shipment caused a calf lay dead in the corner of the car, having lost its life from such a heartless method of transportation. I was told that one should visit the stock yards on Monday and Thursday evenings in order to see the amount of cruelty inflicted upon these dumb brutes in transportation. A shipment of dumb brutes at best is attended with a great deal of discomfort to them, but railroad authorities and drovers should be prohibited by law from shipping large and small animals crowded together in the same car."

KEEPING TIRED CATTLE STANDING BY USE OF SPIKE POLES.

The other case is given by a reporter of *The Mail*, in that paper, of the 16th of last March, as follows:—

"Shortly before six o'clock yesterday evening a box car filled with horses reached the city by the Grand Trunk Railway from Brampton. As the train was standing at Carleton station an employé noticed that one of the horses was prostrate on the floor and was being trampled upon by the others. The animal was extricated from its awkward position, but on opening the car on its arrival at the Union station several of the animals were lying on the floor under the feet of the others, and in a condition of semi-suffocation. When the car was opened, the volumes of steam arising from the perspiration which was rolling from the horses gave rise to the belief that the car was on fire."

Other Forms of Cruelty to Cattle.

When the cattle cars are over-crowded room is not left for the cattle to lie down. When they attempt it, as the train stops, they are

TORTURED WHILE BEING TRANSPORTED.

forcibly kept standing by means of poles, pikes, and other such instruments which cattle men use.

Even when the train reaches its destination the smaller animals, if alive, are sent off to their consignee. They are often thrown into a cart or open wagon, and as often their feet are tied. They are thus tortured on the way by rapid driving and the jolting of a waggon (as shown in the engraving). Butchers' boys and drovers often carry calves and sheep in this most cruel fashion.

Over-Crowding of Street Cars.

The subject of the over-crowding of the street cars has been frequently discussed by the Society and efforts have been made to effect a reform in this matter. The former and the present Street Railway Companies were both appealed to on the subject. The President of the former company stated that the public, and not the company, was responsible for the over-crowding. The present company was also appealed to on the subject, and a deputation from the Society

was appointed to see the President and Manager with a view to mitigate the evil of over-crowding. It was suggested that conductors be required, when their cars are full, to place a notice in a conspicuous place outside to that effect and to allow no more passengers to get on. The deputation was very courteously received, but it was intimated that difficulties to do as proposed were in the way, and that civic legislation might be required before the company could act as suggested. The following is the report of the deputation to the Street Car Company, signed by Captain McMaster and Mr. H. A. Massey, and dated Toronto, 4th March, 1892:—

"We, your Committee, who were delegated to interview the management of the Toronto Street Railway Company to ascertain if any more humane treatment could be practised in using their horses.

"Being so instructed, we called on the General Manager, Mr. H. A. Everett, who received us most courteously and immediately placed the books of the company at our disposal for inspection.

"The company, responding to public opinion in requiring a more rapid transit, timed the High Park, Yonge Street and Belt Line routes to six miles an hour, other routes are run as formerly at five miles an hour.

"The longest two-horse car route is the High Park line, being 8.8 miles for the round trip. The horses on this route are required to make three round trips in the 24 hours, or in all 26.4 miles. The time occupied in the round trip is 1½ hours.

"The Belt Line route measures 5.71 miles, over which the horses make three round trips in the 24 hours, being less than 18 miles. Occasionally a fourth trip is made on this route one way, going up Sherbourne, west on Bloor, down Spadina and east on King.

"The longest one-horse car route is the Lee Avenue to Dufferin Street, the round trip distance being 13.4 miles, occupying 2½ hours. A horse is required to make two trips in the 24 hours, or in all 26.8 miles.

"The shorter one-horse car routes vary in distance over which the horses are timed to travel 4½ hours in the 24 hours.

"The Yonge Street route to North Toronto round trip measures 5.42 miles. Over this route 64 horses are required to make three round trips in the 24 hours, or a total distance of 16.26 miles, and 128 horses make four round trips in the 24 hours, or a total distance of 21.68 miles.

"Taking the foregoing statement, it does not appear to us that the distances driven over any of the routes are excessive. The longest route is a level one, consequently easier hauling for the horses, in fact starting with a load is the only strain.

"From observation and enquiry we would say that horses injured by interfering has been caused, to a considerable extent, by the bad condition of the wood block paving, particularly on Yonge Street and on Spadina Avenue. Partially worn blocks with conical crowns, when covered with ice, rendered it almost impossible for horses to travel on these routes without interfering even when the shoes have been sharpened.

"Your Committee recommend that the So-

ciety request the City Council to pass a by-law prohibiting the over-crowding of street cars, as much of the cruelty to horses is caused by over-crowding the cars to such an extent that the horses are physically unable, without injury, to draw them on the up-grades, especially when snow has fallen and ice has formed on the tracks. We further recommend that the Society should urge the company to furnish an extra horse at such hours of the day when the traffic is heavy, on the up-grades.

"As the time approaches when the system will be changed to electric power and the tracks improved, we hope there will be but few complaints regarding the over-working of horses by the Street Railway Company in the future."

During the snow blockade last winter a number of citizens found fault with the Humane Society for not proceeding against the Street Railway Company for cruelty to horses during the blockade. By reference to the report of Humane Officer Willis, on page 21, it will be seen that the matter was not overlooked. He says:—

"Much attention had necessarily to be given to street car horses. Several cases were brought into court and convictions secured."

The following letter from Col. Grasett, Chief of Police, is also published to show that the Society had taken action in the matter. There are many difficulties in the way, however, as the chief points out. He said:—

"I have personally enquired from the inspector of each police division whether they or their men observed any conduct on the part of a street car driver that could be legally construed into a case of cruelty to the horses they drove. The Staff Inspector's Department also furnishes me with a report on the same subject, and I am unable to learn anything that would justify the police in proceeding against the Street Railway Company or their employés. Of course it was patent to all that the cars in many instances were over-loaded, and the strength and endurance of the horses severely taxed, such being due to the interruption of traffic caused by the heavy snowfall.

"You are doubtless aware that the Company cannot be brought into court for over-loading their cars, as there appears to be no law to reach them or the public, who, in my opinion, are quite as much to blame as the company, for if, when a car is full, people would abstain from making it fuller, all would be well.

"The only point that might be made something of against the Street Railway Company is their neglect in not employing a sufficient number of men on Friday and Saturday to clear the tracks, preferring evidently to let the sun do it for them. This matter, however, comes within the jurisdiction of the City Engineer.

"If you have any reliable information from citizens who will come forward and testify to any clear case of cruelty against the company, or its employés, I will see that the information is laid and the case brought into court."

Appeal by Ministers on behalf of Street Car Horses, etc.

At a recent meeting of the Humane Society the following resolution was passed:—

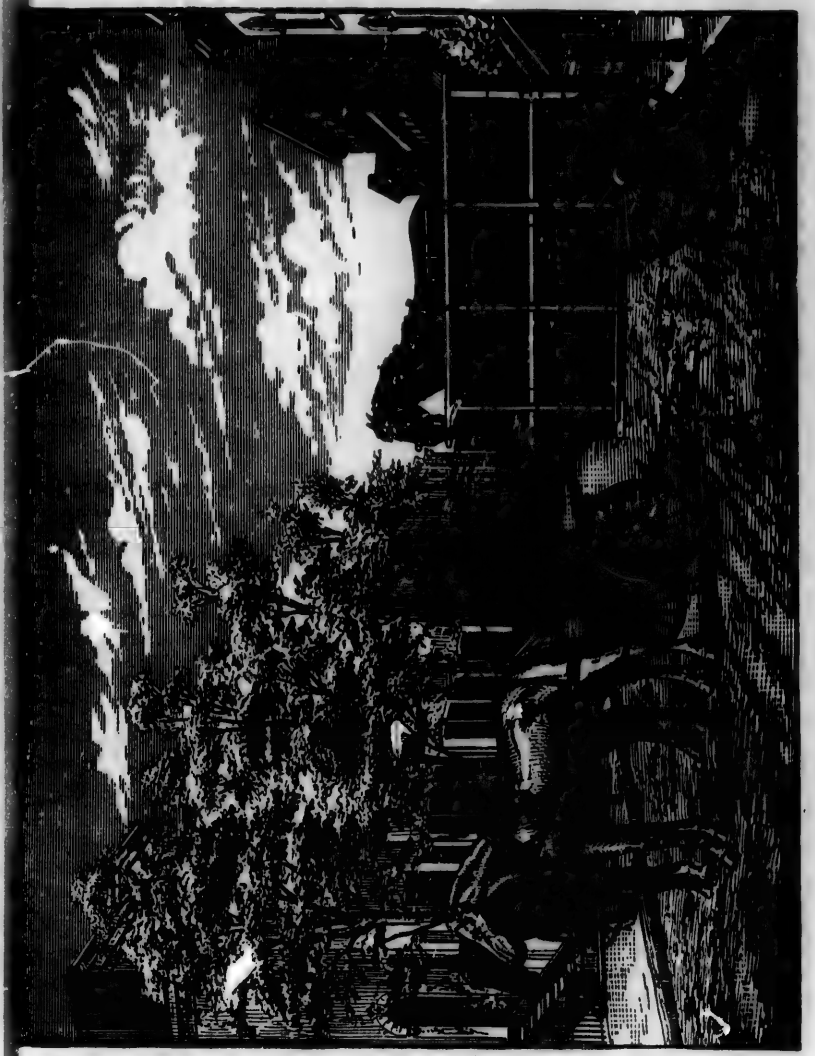
"That it is desirable to appoint a deputation from the Humane Society to wait upon the Ministerial Association and Ruridecanal Chapter of Toronto, and to ask their members to draw the attention of their congregations to the principles and aims of this Society, with special reference to the over-loading of the street cars, and the humane treatment of animals generally. The deputation to consist of President W. R. Brock, Dr. Hodgins, Messrs. J. J. Kelso, W. A. Sims, and G. Taunt.

The deputation at first waited on the Ministerial Association. Mr. Sims pointed out how important it was to secure the aid of the pulpit against the cruelty so constantly practised against animals generally. He instanced the case of street car horses, and stated that he had made the calculation and found that the weight of an ordinary horse car is 3,000 lbs; that fifty or more persons crowded into one of them. Allowing 150 lbs. as an average weight of these passengers, the total weight of passengers and car would be 11,000 lbs. Pulling such a load as this up the Yonge Street grade of six inches in 300 feet was altogether too much for a team of horses. Mr. Kelso, Mr. Taunt and Dr. Hodgins also addressed the Association on the varied work of the Humane Society, and suggested that each minister might make it convenient to refer to this humane work in the pulpit. The response of the Association was general and very cordial.

Later a deputation, consisting of Messrs. W. R. Brock, President, W. A. Sims and George Taunt, waited upon the Church of England Ruraldecanal Chapter, and brought the same facts before its members. In addition, the subjects of the over-check rein, docking, dishorning cattle, crowding the cars, etc., were mentioned. Attention was also called to the Society's work of preventing cruelty to women and children. The aid of the clergy was strongly invoked to aid in this good work. The ministers present entered heartily into the matter, and promised to act on the suggestions made to them, as far as in their power.

Ambulance for Disabled Animals.

In February, 1890, when the subject of cruelty to horses generally was being discussed, a strong desire was expressed (and put in the form of a resolution) that an ambulance be, if possible, provided for the removal of sick or



CRUDE AMBULANCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABLED ANIMALS—AN EXAMPLE FOR TORONTO.

disabled horses or other animals. It was directed that communication be had with the police commissioners with a view to ascertain if they would operate and maintain such an ambulance in connection with their patrol system, if it were presented free of charge to the city. An estimate was obtained of the cost of such a vehicle, but it was found to be beyond the means of the Society to do so at that time. In the meantime the Commissioners replied that there was one belonging to the Veterinary College that could be procured when necessary, so that the city did not require one. The matter has, however, been deferred for the present, but should sufficient special subscriptions for this desirable object be received, the object will be again brought up, and practically dealt with by the Society.

The report of the Pennsylvania Society truly describes how disabled horses were treated before ambulances were provided.

"It is a well known fact to all of our citizens that formerly when a horse fell, and could not rise, it was the universal rule to pull at him, to kick him, run a plank under him, or use some other barbarous method of moving, or removing, him. The alternative was to kill him, or let him die where he fell."

The New York Society's report for 1891 contains the following description of an improved ambulance waggon specially designed by President Haines of that Society:

"The new vehicle is provided with rubber springs, so as to minimize jolting; a brake of a new pattern has been added. The sides of the ambulance are padded, so as to prevent the animal from being bruised. A thick mattress, a padded head protection (for cases of blind staggers) have also been provided. In fact, everything pertaining to such a vehicle is most complete for the care and comfort of injured or sick horses, and other large animals, while being transported to veterinary hospitals."

An ambulance for small animals has also been been provided by the New York Society. Why not have one in Toronto?

VIII CRUELTY IN "SPORT" AND IN RECKLESS EARNEST.

The Toronto and other Humane Societies have to deal with acts of cruelty of various kinds, and, therefore, they have to be discussed and the discussion acted upon. The acts of cruelty are those by design, or in earnest, those by thoughtlessness and carelessness and those inflicted in "sport"—so-called, such as trap-shooting, and by reckless hunters.

Most all of these acts of cruelty have engaged the attention of our Society, with a view to their prevention, or a lessening of their effect. That form of cruelty inflicted by amateur "sportsmen," or hunters, has been strongly censured by papers and periodicals in this country and the neighboring States, and yet it is difficult to get the Legislature to put a stop to them.

The Week, of this city, in a recent editorial warmly commended an article published in the June number of the *Rural Canadian*, also of this city, and entitled: "Protect the Birds." Mr. G. W. Curtis, the "Easy Chair" editor of *Harper's Magazine*, discusses with much logical force the unsettled question of "What Constitutes Sport" and what are the "Ethics of Sport." Mr. Curtis was induced to take the subject up in consequence of a cruel incident of "sport" which came under his notice in New York. By a singular coincidence the cruel act which was perpetrated in New York has its counterpart in a similar act perpetrated in St. Thomas, County of Elgin, and narrated by Mrs. Way, the indefatigable promoter (from that very incident) of Bands of Mercy in St. Thomas.

The *Buffalo Courier*, in commending this timely championship of dumb animals by Mr. Curtis, says that his attention was called to the subject by a recent act of cruelty, wherein a young man of "social distinction" amused himself by encouraging his dogs to tease a cat, and when the animal took refuge in a tree, shook her off to be torn in pieces by his dogs. This incident, which was described in the papers, called out a letter from a critic of certain sports. "The deliberate murder of the cat," he said, "was certainly detestable. But how is it worse than to loose a fox from a bag in a strange country, to be torn to pieces by a pack of hounds warmed to the chase? And why should such pointless, useless, and intentional cruelty be called sport? How is it sport to an intelligent man to cause the death of an innocent animal which he procures for the sole purpose of killing?"

These questions Mr. Curtis regards as so pertinent that he gives considerable space to endorsing them and putting them to his readers. "The romance of the hunt," he says, "is undeniable. . . . Foxes may be a pest that

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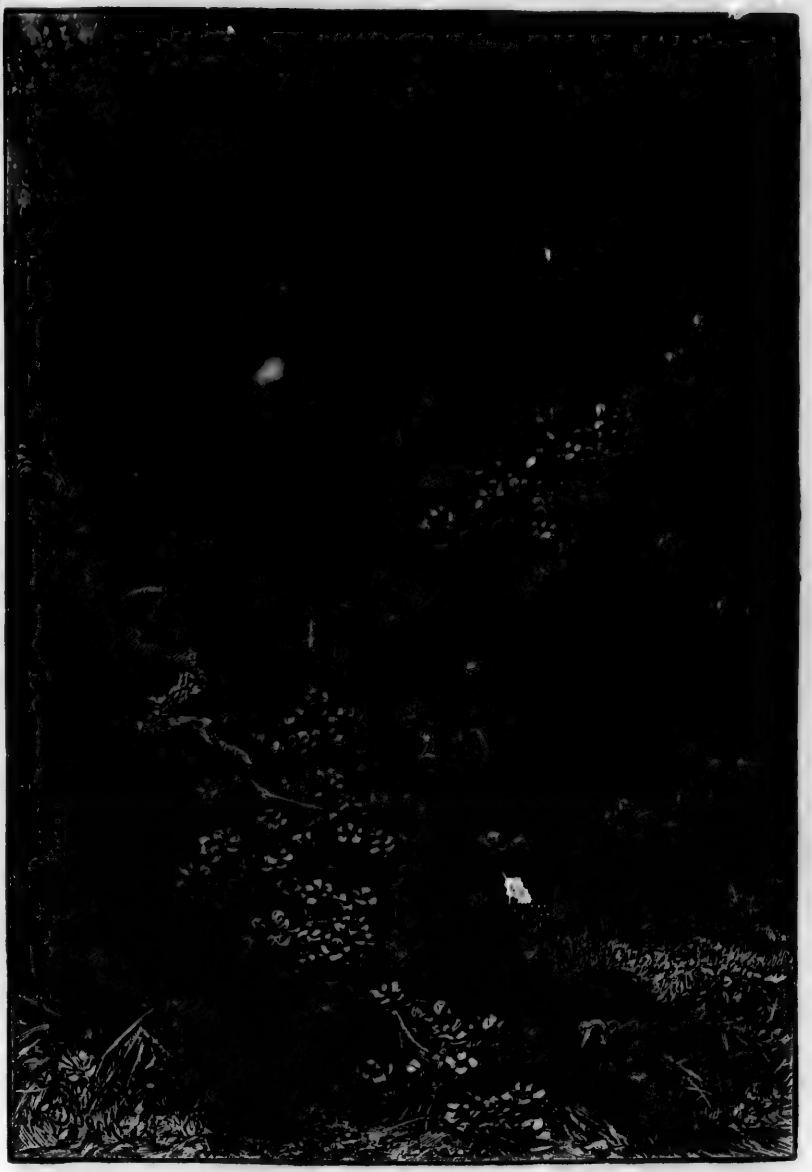


SUMMER SONGSTERS.

should be exterminated, like bears in a frontier country, but when a country is so far advanced in settlement and civilization that prosperous gentlemen dress themselves gayly in scarlet coats and buckskin breeches, and ride blooded horses, and follow costly packs of hounds across country, hunting a frightened fox, the fox is no longer a pest, and the riders are not frontiersmen and honest settlers; they are butchers, not for lawful purposes, but for pleasure. The law solemnly takes life, but the judge who should take life for sport—well!" And the "Easy Chair" concludes that "if it be decent and honorable to hunt a frightened fox brought for the purpose of being hunted, it is equally decent and honorable for a man to shake a frightened cat from a tree to be torn and devoured by dogs."

These are but brief extracts from an article, every line of which is full of compassion for defenceless animals. The lessons it contains are most timely, for this is the season when nearly every boy who can get a vacation is polishing his gun or buying fishing tackle as part of his equipment for the summer's sport. To seek the woods with any other purpose than that of killing as many of its inhabitants as possible seems foreign to the spirit of our youth, and the attitude of the popular mind towards such sport is well instanced by John Burroughs' observation that a man in the woods without a gun is always regarded with suspicion. As Mr. Curtis has said, it is not the killing for lawful purposes that is objectionable, it is the pleasure derived from the mere act of killing which causes wonder to many merciful-minded people.

The article in the *Rural Canadian*, to which *The Week* refers, appeals to farmers and all parties concerned to see that the Act for the protection of insectivorous birds passed by the Legislature some years ago is enforced. The editor then refers to the larger question of the right, as claimed by amateurs, to indiscriminate hunting and so-called "sport," and goes on to say:—

"For many years our country teemed with game in the way of deer and game birds. But of late years so little care has been taken that foreigners in large numbers have come over during the summer and wantonly slaughtered and carried away our game. . . . So of the fish: every stream and river in the country has been fished out, till nothing but suckers and chub remain."

In corroboration of these statements, but from an entirely different source, comes the testimony of a writer in the western section of the province. A Mr. Charles W. Richardson, of Morpeth, under date of May 9th last, writes to *The Globe* as follows:—

"Your Brampton correspondent's account of the 'piratical' duck shooting practices in Hamilton Bay, where the ducks seek a resting place in their migratory passage northward, is an exact reproduction of the uninterrupted violation of the game laws at Rondeau. All through the month of April the poor birds could be seen in groups of hundreds near the foot of the Eau, heartlessly driven from their feeding grounds by a constant fusilade extending from the lighthouse bar and along the north shore of the bay for miles to the east. On the south side of the bay the duck found temporary protection where the thoroughfare running with the shore is more or less travelled; the poachers taking to the north side because of its isolation, and here in the shelter of the tall dead grass and flags they slaughter and bag this game wholesale. Even on the Sabbath day the echo of the poacher's gun ceaseth not! Another reprehensible innovation at Rondeau is likely to keep the shy birds from their favorite haunts partially, if not entirely, during the open season. Shooting parties engage a small steamer by the day and go skurrying about after duck as constantly on the wing, using a long handled scoop net to gather up their slaughter. And this sort of pot hunting is called 'sport' in these degenerate times!"

The indiscriminate slaughter of pigeons also goes on all over the country. Local papers give as "interesting" items of news the number of these birds maimed or destroyed at the shooting matches held on the Queen's birthday, or, more generally, on Dominion Day. The Humane Societies in Canada did what they could, by petition and personal effort, to strengthen the hands of Mr. Adam Brown in his able and persistent efforts to get the Dominion Legislature to put a stop to this disgraceful "sport." But chiefly under the management of Mr. Tisdale, one of the members, the Bill was defeated. A local poet in *The Mail* has thus celebrated the circumstances of that defeat as follows:—

"THE OTTAWA GUN CLUB.

"The attention of the House was directed to a magnificent bouquet on Mr. Tisdale's desk. The flowers were a tribute to the hon. gentleman from the Ottawa Gun Club for his success in his assault upon Mr. Brown's anti-pigeon shooting bill."—*Ottawa Despatch.*

"We do not seek with indurated nerve
The Idumæan lion in his lair;
A humbler quarry will our purpose serve
Than such wild brutes as tiger, wolf, or bear.

"We shoot the pigeon, and we like him trapped,
For fear he might our fell intent elude.
We care not that our sport is not enwrapped
By glamours of a mountain solitude.

"The dangers of the forest or the fen
Have little charm for us, we like them not;
We shoot the pigeon, loosed from out his pen,
The pigeon is the target of our shot.

"There are that track the deer o'er wild and fell,
That seek their game 'neath Afric's burning skies;
We seek a country inn, and they who tell
Such hunting prowess do us much surprise.

"Therefore, dear Tisdale, bring we thee these flowers,
They may seem womanish, but then you know
We are not Nimrods, flaccid hearts like ours
Would never take us where wild creatures grow.

"And you, dear Tisdale, have upheld our claim
To beer, and pigeon-traps, and pigeon pie;
Take these poor flowers, and your enwreathing fame
Shall pass from lip to lip, and never die!"

IX. VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY, ETC.

Resting Seats for Assistants in Stores.

There being a law to compel owners of stores and such places to provide seats for their assistants, the Humane Society directed that a request be made to the police commissioners to see in a quiet and semi-private way that the law was properly observed, and if not, to see that it was enforced.

Humane Society Large Notice Boards.

The Humane Society have twice had a number of large notice boards placed in conspicuous places on roads and streets leading into the city. The spirit of destruction has, however, been at work, and but one or two are now in existence. It is expected that they will be replaced.

Cruelty to Chinese Children.

The Diocesan Board of the Church of England Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, sent to the Humane Society the following resolution:—

"That the Toronto Humane Society be consulted with regard to the prevention of the cruel practice of binding the feet of Chinese children born in the Dominion."

This resolution was sent to the Society with the view of its being submitted to the approaching Conference of representatives of Humane Societies in the Dominion. In the mean time a request was made to Staff Inspector Archibald to see if such a practice could be prevented by the police in any place where it prevailed. His reply was as follows:—

"I beg to inform you that my Department will give prompt attention to any such case of cruelty occurring in Toronto, of which I may become cognizant. But as there are no Chinese children in this city, it might be well in the interest and for the information of other Humane Societies and Philanthropic Societies to call your attention to Chapter 162, page 1889, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, which will meet the case fully."

This is an Act respecting "*Offences against the Person.*" Section 13 and the following ones relate to acts causing bodily harm, or dangerous to life. Section 13 provides that:—

"Every one who with intent to maim, disfigure, or disable any person . . . is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life."

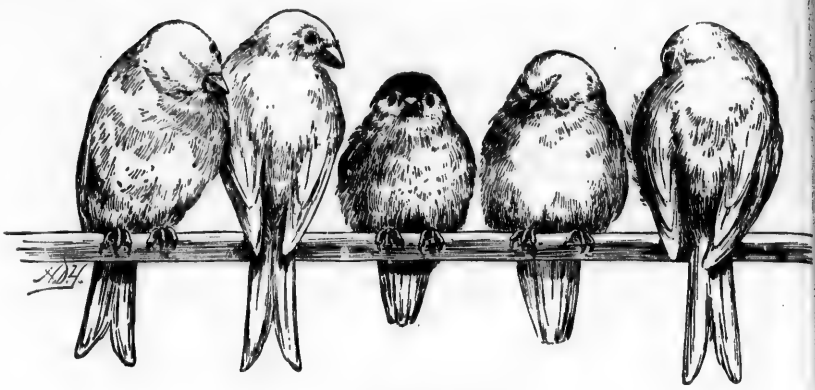
Distribution of "Black Beauty."

With a view to induce drivers of horses to take a personal and humane interest in the care and welfare of their horses, the Society was strongly impressed with the necessity of placing in the hands of these drivers, something that would most effectively accomplish this object. With this view a large number of that invaluable book and graphically told story of *Black Beauty* were purchased for gratuitous distribution. This was done with, as the Society fervently hopes, the happiest of ends. The Society also sought to induce the Public School Inspector to promote the circulation of this admirable book in the school.

The School Committee of Boston, by unanimous vote on June 24th, adopted *Black Beauty* as supplementary reading *in all the Boston Grammar Schools.* Following also the example of Mrs. Wm. Appleton, of Boston, gentlemen and ladies in different parts of the United States have bought many thousands to be given to drivers, children, and others in their respective cities and towns.

Entomology in the Schools.

A recent writer in a Kingston paper very strongly and very effectively urged the teaching of the elements of natural history, and especially of entomology in the public schools, both in the interests of humanity and of practical agriculture. He ["Sanatator"] says:—"Entomology is distinguished from other divisions



"IN PERFECT PEACE."

of natural history by the simplicity of its classification, by the facility its study affords for observing vital functions, and by its important relations to agricultural economy. . . With a knowledge of insect life the book of nature is always open. The habit of observation found in its study naturally leads to investigation in other directions. The moral influence of the study in forming character is beyond all question good. . . The study of insect life might, as St. Paul conceives it should, lead them to adore 'The Eternal Power and Godhead.' It would also lead to the adoption of preventions and safeguards against pests, and be the means of extending acquaintance with the useful insects. I am informed that in some German States every teacher is an apiculturist and gives lessons on bee-keeping in school. By means of teachers' institutes and lectures something might be done to equip teachers in this way in Ontario. But entomology is a science in which any intelligent teacher can interest rural children, and by means of a manual, which should not cost more than thirty cents, can set them at work collecting and observing for themselves so as to render the future study of the subject one of life-long interest."

X. A UNITED CANADIAN HUMANE SOCIETY FOR THE DOMINION.

Since the establishment of the Toronto Humane Society a number of kindred Societies have sprung up in various cities and towns of the Province. Many of these societies have depended largely on the Toronto Society for suggestions and guidance. Feeling, therefore, that their independent action and efficiency would be greatly promoted by mutual conference and practical discussion on the various benevolent objects of such organizations, the Toronto Society recently passed the following resolution :—

"That a Committee be appointed to consider the necessity of forming a Dominion Association with a view to amalgamation, and to take steps to call a Convention for this purpose."

Another purpose was in order that each Branch Society may be cognizant of the work done by the others, and that in case of united action being necessary on any special or urgent occasion, the Dominion Society officers could represent the whole. The Toronto Society issued the following circular on the subject, giving reasons for united action on these objects :—

"The need of a united Canadian Humane Association for the active prosecution of national work has suggested itself to our minds, as it probably has to yours, more than once. We believe that the time has come when a Dominion Association, composed of the various humane societies in Canada, should be organized, and an annual convention held, at which members could exchange views and modes of work, and arrangements be made for assisting and encouraging the formation of hu nane societies in towns and villages where no work of

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this kind is at present in existence. No growth can be looked for under the present condition of things, nor can any improved legislation be obtained, on any broad question, such as the treatment of live stock in transit, or the introduction of humane teaching into the schools be effectively handled.

In the United States, the American Humane Association has entered upon the fifteenth year of its existence, and it has proved a very powerful auxiliary in the advancement of the cause on this continent. The publicity given to the proceedings of the annual convention does much to awaken public interest and sympathy, and in the past very effective work has been done in securing better railway facilities for the shipment of live stock, etc. Speaking personally, as a delegate to that association for the past four years, and its present treasurer, I can bear ample testimony to the interest and enthusiasm annually awakened by the four days' conference, and a knowledge of this has prompted the present effort to secure a similar organization in Canada. It is proposed, therefore, to call a convention in Toronto during the approaching summer, provided sufficient encouragement is received in response to this circular. We wish the subject to be thoughtfully considered by each society, and we hopefully look forward to a unanimous decision on the part of all interested, to show that the humane workers of Canada are second to none in their zeal for the advancement of the cause. Replies are solicited, not only from the president and secretary of each society, but from each active member, and any suggestions along the lines indicated will be gratefully received.

Please give this subject immediate and careful attention, and do what you can to interest others in it. Kindly send correct name of your society with list of officers."

The Nova Scotia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, in its 13th Annual Report, 1890, says :—

"We would like to see a 'Canadian Humane Association' formed in the Dominion, consisting of representatives from every other society in Canada, so as to strengthen the hands of each other in crushing out cruelty in all its forms, to provide a national literature, to work for more repressive legislation and a better enforcement of the Acts relating to cruelty."

The Society agreed to call the convention by circular to meet at Toronto, on the 21st June, 1892. This was done, and the following delegates were present, viz.: President Charles Alexander of the Montreal S.P.C.A. ; President Adam Brown, Hamilton S.P.C.A. ; Mrs Brown and C. K. Domville, Hamilton ; President J. P. Merritt, St. Catharines S.P.C.A. ; Talbot MacBeth, London Humane Society ; J. M. Robertson, Galt ; John Taylor, Secretary, and President Mackintosh, of the Halifax S.P.C.A. ; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, Charles Black, Niagara Falls South ; W. R. Brock, H. A. Massey, Mrs. A. E. Meredith, Mrs. Johnston, J. J. Kelso, George Taunt, Mrs. S. G. Wood, Miss Workman, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grasett, and others. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote that, although he was in sympathy with the objects of the Society, he was not aware of having been appointed a delegate to the meeting, as stated. Mr. W. R. Brock presided, and after briefly opening the meeting, called on Mr. J. J. Kelso to move the first resolution, which was as follows :—

"Resolved, that this meeting consider it desirable that a Canadian Humane Association should be organized for the purpose of encouraging the formation of humane societies in the various cities and towns of Canada for the securing of improved legislation, and in order to deal more effectively with the larger questions affecting the protection of dumb animals from abuse, and encouraging a humane sentiment among all classes of the people, and to reward acts of bravery.

"Resolved, further, that the following committees be appointed to consider and report a suitable scheme of organization : J. C. McIntosh, Halifax ; Adam Brown, Hamilton ; Talbot MacBeth, London ; Charles Alexander, Montreal ; J. P. Merritt, St. Catharines ; Rev. O. C. S. Wallace, Toronto ; H. A. Massey, Toronto ; George Taunt, Toronto ; Charles Black, Niagara Falls.

Mr. Kelso explained the need of such an organization, and was followed by Mr. Adam Brown of Hamilton, Mr. J. C. MacIntosh of Halifax, Mr. Charles Black of Niagara Falls, Mr. S. G. Wood of Toronto, and Mr. J. C. Robertson of Galt.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Talbot MacBeth, of London, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Brown gave a brief account of the Hamilton society, and dwelt strongly on the desirability of rewarding acts of bravery and life-saving, and thought it would form one of the objects of a central organization. Mr. MacIntosh gave a very interesting account of what they are doing in Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Wood advocated women's work along the lines of Bands of Mercy.

Miss Morgan, whose popularity as a soloist is well established, sang very acceptably. She was accompanied by Mr. Phillips, organist of St. George's Church. Miss Symons also kindly gave a piano selection in artistic style.

The meeting concluded by a short address by Mr. John Taylor, Secretary of the Halifax S. P. C. A. Society.

A committee was appointed to discuss a central organization, and one to frame a constitution and submit it to the other societies for approval.

XI. FORMATION OF LOCAL HUMANE SOCIETIES.

Local Branch Societies.

In order to aid in the carrying-out of the objects of the Canadian Humane Society, by the formation and multiplication of Local Humane Societies, the following suggestions and rules for their formation are inserted.

Need of Local Humane Societies.

Local Humane Societies are greatly needed in every community, town, village, and city. It has often been remarked: "We have no cruelty to animals or human beings in our place." As a matter of fact, however, it may be stated that there is not a community of one hundred inhabitants in a locality where there is not more or less cruelty, thoughtless, premeditated, or designed, practised more or less every day in the year. To know this to be true, we have only to organize a Society, and then its promoters and friends will soon find all the humane work that it can perform.

How to Organize a Humane Society.

The establishment of a Humane Society in any community would have a most beneficial effect in lessening the practice of cruelty generally, and in calling attention to the necessity of showing more kindness to dumb animals, and in caring for ill-used or neglected children. As a rule, people are generally kindly disposed, yet there is much that may be learned, even among a very intelligent people, as to their duty to all kinds of animal life. To organize a Society it is only necessary for some person to secure the signatures of those who may wish to have a Society to a petition to the Mayor, or Reeve, of a municipality, asking him to call a public meeting to discuss the subject. Care should be taken beforehand to obtain information from the "Aims and Objects" of the Toronto Humane Society, or other available source, as to the scope and objects of such an organization, and to secure a few ready and sympathetic speakers on subjects taken from that publication, or founded on observation. The petition might be in the following form:—

To the Mayor, or Reeve, of the Municipality of ——.

The undersigned residents of ——and its vicinity are desirous of organizing a Humane Society at ——, and to that end request you to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of this municipality [town or village], for the purpose of organizing a Humane Society.

Dated this — day of ——, A.D. 189—.

(*Signed by ten or twelve reliable citizens.*)

The topics which might be discussed at the formation of a local or branch Society might be some of the following:—

Some facts about the benevolent effects of Humane Societies generally; the condition of animals before these Societies were formed; cruelty to wild birds and caged birds; effects of cruelty on the meats we eat, and on the milk we drink, and to fish; and how old and injured domestic animals can be killed mercifully. Speak also of cruelty to lobsters, frogs and toads; of carrying poultry with heads hanging down; sticking pins into insects; keeping fish in glass globes; that earth worms, turtles, etc., are harmless and useful. Recommend them to feed the birds in winter, and speak of the great advantages which have come from having pet animals well taken care of.

In regard to horses, speak of cruelty in blinders, check-reins, overloading, frosty bits, twitching the reins while driving, not feeding and watering often, as horses require.

Rules for Branch Humane Societies.

Such a Society, if formed in a town or village, might, for greater permanence and efficiency, subsequently connect itself as a branch Society, with a larger one in a neighboring city.

1. Its management should be in the hands of an active and vigilant Committee.
2. The Committee to consist of its elected members.
3. It should appoint its own officers, one of whom shall be named its chairman.
4. It may make its own by-laws.
5. It may collect and disburse its own funds.
6. It shall hold its annual meeting at a date to be fixed, and at which meeting its chairman shall be, and other officers may be, elected.
7. It may appoint one or more local agents for practical work, if found necessary.
8. Its President shall be *ex-officio* a Vice-President of the parent Society.
9. It shall be entitled to representation in the parent Society, by the chairman and at least three elected delegates.

It should be distinctly understood that the parent Society asks no financial assistance from

branch societies in the form of funds, unless voluntarily offered, or with a view to the diffusion of the parent Society's publications of humane literature.

Summary Statement of Desirable Objects.

The main objects which the Toronto Humane Society desire to promote, and which it hopes to see fully accomplished, have been amply discussed and illustrated in the preceding pages. It only remains to summarize them here, and then refer to a few additional and miscellaneous things to be done. The subjects discussed and illustrated have been :—

1. Various kinds of cruelty practised towards horses, dogs, and other animals.
2. The ways in which this cruelty can be prevented, or its evils largely mitigated.
3. The necessity of feeding, watering, and protecting animals in transit on stock trains.
4. The general and wanton destruction of insectivorous birds.
5. The cruelty, as well as the loss to farmers and gardeners, caused by such destruction.
6. The necessity of caring for the waifs and strays of our large cities.
7. The humane education of children and the establishment of Bands of Mercy amongst them.
8. The duty of kindness to all dumb creatures.

Miscellaneous Things to be Done.

These are the following :—

1. The protection of defenceless children from cruelty and neglect.
2. The establishment of a temporary refuge for neglected children.
3. The sending of such children to an industrial school (see objects of such school, page 59).
4. The circulation of humane literature in the home and in schools.
5. The better care of horses.
6. The erection of drinking fountains.
7. More humane methods of killing disabled horses and dogs. Also of cattle, etc., for food.
8. Pounds and refuges for vagrant dogs and other animals.
9. Painless destruction of dogs, etc.
10. And generally, a more kindly and merciful treatment of God's creatures, remembering that He has declared : "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

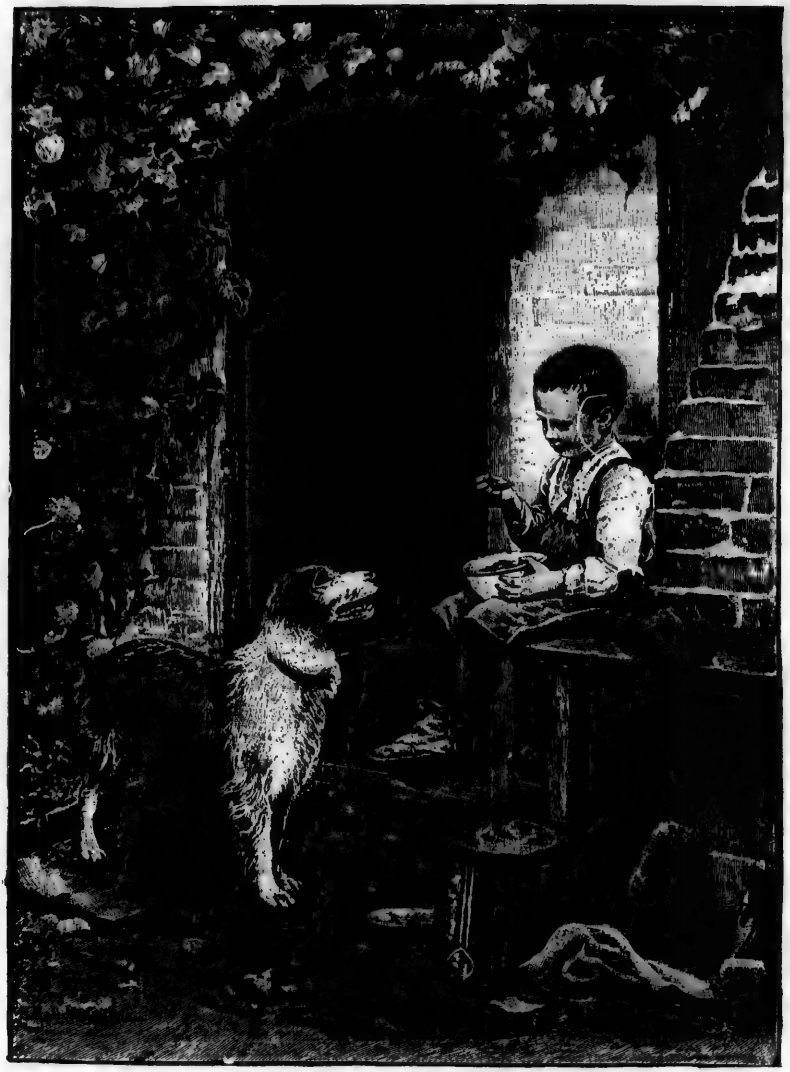
XII. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS AND PROCEEDINGS.

The Children's Aid Society.

One of the most important subjects, with which this Society has had to deal, was that fully set forth in the "Aims and Objects," as the looking after children, who, without such care, would likely grow up as waifs and strays in the city. The Toronto Humane Society has been relieved of this portion of its work by the formation of the Children's Aid Society, through the active exertions of Mr. J. J. Kelso, our former Honorary Secretary, and the first President of the new Society. As that Society will issue its own report, it is not necessary to do more in this place, than to express the great satisfaction which this practical and active organization, for the care of the poorer children in the city, has given to the Toronto Humane Society.

From a recent prospectus circular issued by the Children's Aid Society, we learn that it divides its work into three departments. The following particulars of the first department are given. The second and third are respectively the "Fresh Air" and the "Christmas Treat" departments. The first department is the "General Work." The circular says :—

"Under this head, we are striving to see that *every* child gets some education, and recently two truant officers have been appointed, and it is hoped several more will be engaged. We try to prove the children's friend at the police court, and have already secured reforms which are about to result in the separate trials of juveniles, and a separate place of confinement while awaiting trial. The Ontario Government are now preparing (at our instance) important amendments to the laws regarding children, and the Dominion Government will also be asked for legislation. We have provided a temporary shelter where neglected and abandoned children are held until we can get homes for them in the boy's, girl's, orphan's or infant's homes, or have them adopted. We hope to have a probation officer appointed, as now obtained in Great Britain under the beneficent provisions of the law known as the "Children's Charter." We hope to help the newsboys to a better future ; our detectives now tell us that many of the most hardened criminals they have to deal with have once been newsboys, and there ought to be a way to change all that. We strive to keep boys under sixteen out of vile lodging houses. We hope to introduce boys' clubs, similar to those which are helping so many boys in other cities to become manly, useful men. We desire to promote the purchase of plenty of play-ground room for the children, and are striving to get the School Board to leave the school playgrounds open till dusk each week day. In every way we strive to succour and help the little children."



EXPECTANCY.

The Woman's Branch of the Ottawa Humane Society having issued an extended and valuable report on the subject of neglected and ill-treated children, with a view to amended legislation, the Toronto Humane Society passed the following resolution of sympathy and co-operation :—

"The Toronto Humane Society gladly second these efforts of the Woman's Ottawa Branch as far as in its power, and appoint a committee, consisting of Mrs. C. Grassett, Mrs. E. A. Meredith, Miss Dupont, Mrs. S. G. Wood, and Mrs. C. E. Leigh to co-operate on the subject with the Woman's Branch of the Ottawa Society, and with the Children's Aid Society, of Toronto, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to both societies."

What is an Industrial School?

As has been already shown in a former part of this Report, children arrested by the police are not now brought before the police magistrate, but are tried by a judge or magistrate setting apart for that purpose. At his discretion, children of idle, dissolute, or drunken parents can be sent to an Industrial School or to one of the Homes for Children in Toronto. It may be gratifying, therefore, to know what are the objects of the Industrial Schools. They are—"To provide a home for any child who is found begging or receiving alms; wandering, or without a home or place of abode; without proper guardianship, occupation, or means of livelihood; to afford a shelter for children who are orphaned, or whose parents may be drunken or in gaol; and for children whose parents or guardians cannot control them, but let them grow up in ignorance and vice. These children are placed at such employments, and instructed in such useful knowledge as is suitable to their years and capabilities."

Honor Certificates for Life Saving.

At a recent meeting of the Society it was considered most desirable to issue handsomely engraved Honor Certificates, in connection with the bestowal in the Province of the Royal Hu-

mane Society medals for bravery in cases of life saving from drowning. It speaks well and encouragingly of the bravery of the parties concerned, that so many of these coveted medals have of late years been bestowed on individuals thus distinguished for acts of self-sacrificing bravery in the Dominion. The Society therefore desired thus to mark its satisfaction and pleasure at the performance, often at the great risk of life itself, of such noble acts of heroism on the part of both men and youths in the Dominion.

Prison and Reformatory System.

The Prison Reform Association of Toronto, having invited the Humane Society to send delegates to the Dominion Conference on the subject of Prison Reform, the following delegates were therefore appointed, who took part in the Conference chiefly in regard to the reform of juvenile offenders, etc.: Mr. W. R. Brock, Miss Dupont, Rev. Canon DuMoulin, Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Mrs. S. G. Wood and Mr. J. J. Kelso. A Committee of these delegates made the following report to the Humane Society:

"We have perused (and heard discussed) the several recommendations on the following subjects (enumerating them) contained in the Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of Ontario to enquire into the prison and reformatory system of the Province. The subjects which are referred to in the recommendations are of great importance to the community from the standpoint of this Society. In our opinion they may very properly be endorsed by it."

The following resolution was thereon adopted:

"That this Society heartily endorses the several recommendations on the following subjects contained in the Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the prison and reformatory systems of the Province:

"Juvenile Criminality.
"Young Criminals—first offence.
"Sentence.
"Good Time System.
"Lock-ups and Police Stations.
"Common Gaols.
"Prison Labor.
"Tramps and Vagrants.
"Homeless and Destitute Prisoners.
"Insane Prisoners.
"Drunkards.

"This Society wants to respectfully urge upon the Dominion and Provincial Governments the adoption of such measures as will give effect to the above mentioned recommendations."

Retirement of Mr. J. J. Kelso.

To Mr. Kelso, in connection with other humane gentlemen in Toronto, is due the successful revival and reorganization of a Humane Society in Toronto. He labored with much zeal to promote its efficiency and success. He felt, however, that in justice to himself and his profession as reporter, he must resign the position of Honorary Secretary, which he had filled since the Society was organized in 1887. At a meeting held to receive his resignation, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved, that our thanks be given to Mr. Kelso for all that he has done, accompanied by our best good wishes for the interest he still proposed to take in our work.

"Resolved further, that in recognition of his assistance he be now appointed to fill a vacancy existing among the vice-presidents of the Society."

Other Resolutions of Thanks.

To Mrs. Suckling.

In sending for the acceptance of our Society twenty-five copies of the "Humane Educator and Reciter" (an octavo book of 528 pages), prepared by Mrs. Suckling, of Highwood, Romsey, England, she said:—

"As I got the whole idea, and much of my material from your Society's admirable book (Aims and Objects), the least I could do was to send copies of mine. I have somewhat largely given away your Society's book; and as I am fond of sending new literature to foreign Societies, I sent in a box to the Melbourne Society for the prevention of cruelty your book. The result is most delightful. I send you the letter, and some specimens of their humane literature."

Our Society, on receipt of the books sent, passed the following resolution:—

"That the Toronto Humane Society desires to place on record its warm appreciation of the kind generosity of Mrs. Suckling, England, in presenting the above Society with the handsome gift of valuable books, and also for all the aid and information received from her during the past two years."

To Mrs. Grasett.

"That this meeting desires to place on record the warm thanks of the Society, which are justly due to Mrs. Chas. Grasett for her untiring devotion to the Society's cause and her unwearied energy in promoting and carrying on its work, whereby the Society' efforts have been crowned with so large a measure of success."

To Dr. McCausland and Mr. A. G. Strathy.

"That the sincere and hearty thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to Dr.

McCausland, Messrs. A. G. Strathy and H. Goulding for their most generous and liberal subscriptions, the first two of $50 each and the latter $100, encouraging and cheering as they do the lady collectors in their arduous undertaking."

To Various Ministers.

"That the heartfelt thanks of the Society be tendered to the following reverend gentlemen who have so ably and so effectively advocated the objects and claims of this Society and inculcated the great duty of the humane treatment of all of God's creatures, viz.: Rev. Canon DuMoulin, D.C.L.; Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D.; Rev. Canon Cayley, M. A.; Rev. Joseph Wyld, D. D.; Rev. A. J. Broughall, M. A.; Rev. Arthur Baldwin, M.A.; Rev. O. S. C. Wallace; Rev. A. A. Pitman, M. A.; and Rev. R. A. Bilkey."

Miscellaneous.

Thanks are also due to Messrs. Rolph, Smith & Co. for design for cover of book and letter heading; to Messrs. Brown Bros. for letter weights and scales and address book; to the Royal Humane Society, England, for the *Animal World* and other humane literature; to Mr. Angell, Boston, for copies of the *Dumb Animals*; to the New York Society for *Our Animal Friends*; to the publishers of *Grip* and *Massey's Illustrated* for engravings inserted in this Report.

XIII. HUMANE LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY—LANTERN SLIDES.

One of the chief objects of the Society was the preparation and diffusion of a variety of humane literature among the people. With that view the following, in addition to their book on "The Aims and Objects" of the Society have been printed.

1. A card of warning, cautioning drivers against the cruelty of leaving horses on the streets in cold weather without proper covering, or putting iron or steel bits in horses' mouths without first warming them, and giving an extract from the Dominion law against cruelty.

2. A card illustrating the cruelty of using the over-check rein.

3. A pamphlet on the evils of the check-rein, containing reasons why it should be abolished, 12 pages.

4. A pamphlet containing a brief statement of the work and objects of the Toronto Humane Society, 4 pages.

5. Blank form of application for membership in the Toronto Humane Society, with statement of objects of the Society.

6. First Report of the Toronto Humane Society, with list of members in 1887 and 1888, 12 pages.

7. Supplementary list of members of the Society from 7th of December, 1888, to 15th May, 1889, 8 pages.

8. A pamphlet on Bands of Mercy in connection with the Toronto Humane Society, with reasons for their establishment, hymns, etc., 4 pages.

9. A fly-leaf on Bands of Mercy, with hymns, etc.

10. A fly leaf on docking horses tails, a great cruelty, with details of the operation, etc., and reference to the horse fly.

11. A small advertising placard offering a reward of $10 for the prosecution and conviction of any person for docking horses' tails.

12. A fly-leaf of warning to boys against shooting at birds with catapults.

13. A pamphlet containing detailed information on Bands of Mercy, their formation and usefulness, with order of exercises and hymns, etc., 8 pages.

14. *The Humane Advocate*, Volume 1, No. 1, illustrated and containing various appropriate articles, 10 pages.

15. The same, No. 2, 4 pages.

16. Report of the Toronto Humane Society for 1890 and 1891, 20 pages.

In addition, "Extracts from the Debate on Mr. Adam Brown's Bill on Cruelty to Animals, 27th February, 1890," 16 pages, from Hansard, was circulated.

Reference Books on Humane Subjects.

The following is a list of Reference Books in the Humane Society's office which may be consulted by any one interested in the subject:—

"Youatt on the Dog." Published by Lavitt & Allen, New York.

"Stable Economy;" by John Stewart. Published by William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

"The Horse Book." Published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, London.

"Horse and Man;" by the Rev. J. G. Wood. Published by Cassell & Co., London.

"Bearing Reins;" by E. F. Flower. Published by Cassell & Co., London.

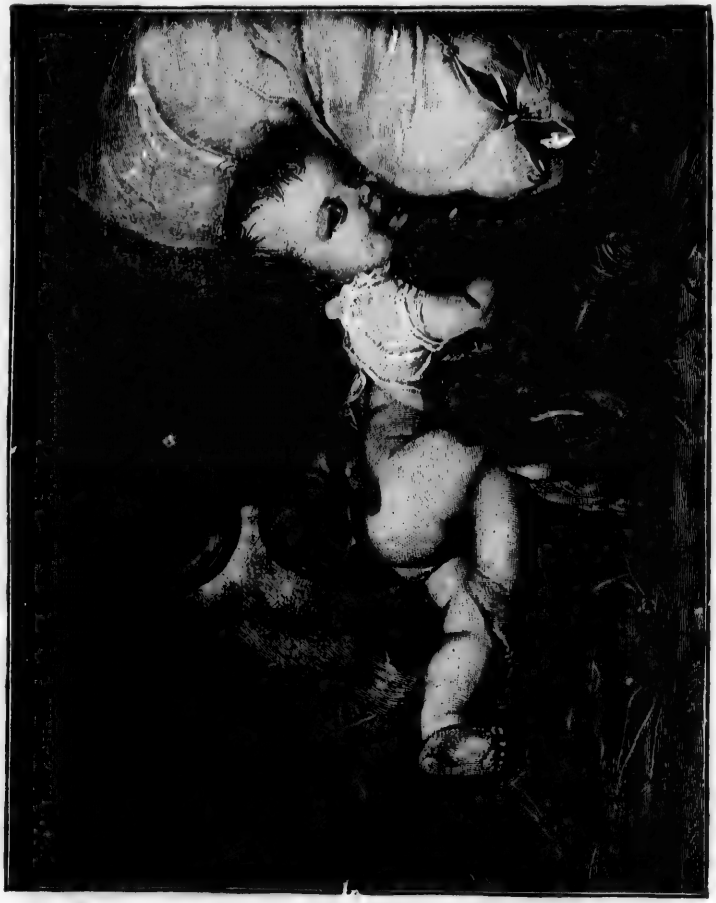
"Pleadings of Mercy;" by Mrs. C. M. Fairchild. Published by A. W. Laudon, Chicago.

"The Humane Educator and Reciter;" compiled by Mrs. F. H. Suckling. Published by Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., London.

"Band of Mercy Entertainer for Little Performers;" by T. W. Rogers, Sawbridge, England. Sold by him.

"Band of Mercy Guide to Natural History;" by Vernon S. Morwood. Published by John Hogg, London.

"An Easy Guide to Scripture Animals;" by Vernon S. Morwood. Published by John Hogg, London.



"Wonderful Animals—Working, Domestic, and Wild;" by Vernon S. Morwood. Published by John Hogg, London.

"Voices of the Speechless:" Selections for schools and private reading. By Abraham Firth. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

"Our Duty to Animals;" by Mrs. Charles Bray. Published by S. W. Partridge, London.

"A Mother's Lesson on Kindness to Animals." Published by S. W. Partridge & Co., London.

"Right and Wrong Contrasted;" by Thomas E. Hill. Published by the Hill Standard Book Co., Chicago.

Periodicals—"Animal World," "Dumb Animals," "Our Animal Friends," "The Humane Journal," and "The Animals' Guardian."

Lantern Slides with Humane Subjects.

With a view to provide entertainment, and to interest Bands of Mercy and children generally in humane subjects, the Society has procured from England, by the aid of Mrs. Suckling, a supply of eighteen excellent slides for this purpose. The subjects are as follows:—

Horses—
- The Wrong Nose Bag.
- The Wrong Nose Bag on a Stool.
- The Right Nose Bag.
- Help in Time of Need.
- Anatomical Section of a Horse's Hoof.

Dogs—
- Railway Porter Giving Water to a Dog.
- Dog Digging in Snow for Lost Child.
- Match Seller Boy Carrying a Stray Dog.
- Crossing Sweeper Girl and Dog in the Snow.
- The Queen and her Dogs.
- A Band of Mercy Rescue.

Cats—
- Starving Cat Outside an Empty House.

Birds—
- Starvlings on Nest—Parent Birds killed.
- Christmas Tree for Birds.

Various—
- Girl Carrying a Lamb Across a Stream.
- Not a Band of Mercyite.
- The Kind Newsboy.
- A Lesson of Kindness.

XIV. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Humane Society was held in the hall of the Education Department in the afternoon of the 21st of June, 1892, with President W. R. Brock in the chair. A number of delegates appointed to attend the Humane Convention in the evening were present. After some appropriate remarks by the President, Mr. W. R. Brock, Dr. Hodgins, one of the vice-presidents, read his report containing a resumé of the work done during the past four years by the Society, including that of Humane Officer Willis and the Staff-Inspector's department, which during the four years has dealt with over 3,400 cases of humane interest, including many cases of ill-treatment by husbands of their wives. Mr. Adam Brown, as a stranger, expressed his satisfaction at the great work done by the Humane Society of Toronto, a work which had done much toward inducing the formation of similar societies in other cities. He was satisfied that the various societies formed solely for the prevention of cruelty to animals would soon enlarge their borders so as to include humane work for women and children. He urged the necessity of securing more humane laws and the teaching of kindness to school children. Mr. Alexander, on behalf of the Montreal society (as did others), congratulated the President and members on the report, and briefly discussed the dishorning, docking and bearing-rein questions.

A pleasant change in the proceedings was the presentation of an engrossed address to Mr. J. J. Kelso, in recognition of his services to the humane cause during the past five years. The presentation was made by Mr. W. R. Brock, President, on behalf of the Society.

The Officers and Directors of the Society for the ensuing year were then elected, and the meeting adjourned.

Humane Society Financial Statements.

TORONTO, *May 1st*, 1892.

The Financial Statement, as submitted by the Treasurer, Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson, was as follows:—

TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY.

Cr.

May 1, 1891—	By Balance on hand at date		$1,404 57
May 1, 1891—	" Subscriptions and donations to date (see list)	$609 07	
	" Proceeds of sales "Alms and Objects" and "Black Beauty"	178 39	
	" Fresh Air Fund (for use of office)	10 00	
	" Interest from Dec. 31st, 1890, to Dec. 31st, 1891, at 6 per cent. per annum	71 53	
	Ditto to 1st May, 1892	18 79	
			1,202 78
			$2,607 35

Dr.

May 1, 1891—	To Expenditure to date for lethal chamber (duty & freight), salary, office rent, telephone rent, literature, including $31.14 discount on sales, etc., etc. (as per vouchers)	$1,242 13
	Balance	$1,365 22

SUMMARY OF CASH AND OTHER ASSETS.

Cash in hand, 1st May, 1892	$1,365 22
Stock of books at publishers	556 05
Stock of books at office	182 02
Furniture, fixtures and lethal chamber	600 19
Due by publishers	8 93
	$3,113 31

JOHN I. DAVIDSON,
Treasurer.

May, 1892.

Compared with books and found correct.
W. R. BROCK,
JAMES H. PEARCE, } *Auditors.*

List of Humane Society Members, May 1st, 1891, to April 30th, 1892.

Received at the Humane Office or by the Treasurer.

A. G. Strathy	$50 00
G. W. Lewis	10 00
Oriole Social Lacrosse Club	10 00
Mrs. McLean	10 00
Miss Workman	5 00
J. H. Pearce	5 00
"Humanity"	5 00
Mrs. Gowan (Barrie)	5 00
Dr. Jenny E. Trout	2 00
D. R. Wilkie	1 00
Miss M. C. Elliott	1 00
Mary Foy	1 00
Mrs. Weaver	1 00
Mrs. C. Dunlop	1 00
Mrs. Savigny	1 00
B. Spencer, M.D.	1 00
Miss Wills	1 00
Mrs. Johnston	1 00
	$111 00

Collected by George Taunt.

George Taunt	$1 00
T. A. Onderkirk	1 00
Thomas Smellie	1 00
Messrs. Macdonald & Corley	1 00
Messrs. Wood & Macdonald	1 00
	$5 00

Collected by Mrs. E. A. Meredith.

Mrs. Miller	$2 00
Mrs. Goldwin Smith	1 00
Dr. E. A. Meredith	1 00
Mrs. Meredith	1 00
Lady Macpherson	1 00
Mrs. E. B. Osler	1 00
Mrs. Percival Ridout	1 00
E. A. Meredith	1 00
Mrs. E. A. Meredith	1 00
A. Meredith	1 00
Mrs. E. B. Osler	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 66	2 00
Total	$14 00

Collected by Mrs. G. Ridout.

Mrs. G. Ridout	$10 00
Mrs. Fisken	5 00
James	2 00
Mrs. Thos. Anderson	1 00
Total	$18 00

Collected by Mrs. Johnston.

The Mayor of Toronto	$2 00
Mr. Costsworth	1 00
R. A. Chapman	1 00
Total	$4 00

Collected by Miss Temple.

Mrs. John I. Davidson	$5 00
H. L. Walker	1 00
Miss Howland	1 00
James Musgrave	1 00
Mrs. Brown	1 00
Mrs. Fairclough	1 00
Mrs. L. Baldwin	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 66	12 65
Total	$23 65

Collected by Mrs. S. G. Wood

Miss Carty	$10 00
Mrs. Bucher	5 00
Mrs. Homer Dixon	5 00
Rev. A. H. Baldwin	5 00
Capt. W. F. McMaster	5 00
Sir Thomas Galt	2 00
Mrs. O. Mackiem	2 00
Mrs. Stewart	2 00
Dr. Hodgins	1 00
Mrs. Mathews	1 00
Mrs. Poison	1 00
Mr. S. G. Wood	1 00
Mrs. Bourlier	1 00
Mrs. Whitney	1 00
Mrs. S. S. Wood	1 00
Mrs. Forster	1 00
Miss Bethel	1 00
Miss Stayner	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 66	50
Total	$46 50

Collected by Mrs. Savigny.

Mr. McGaw	$10 00
George E. Cox	5 00
Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassels	5 00
Mrs. Macdonnan	3 00
Mr. Hammond (C. & H.)	2 00
Messrs. McMurrich, Cattsworth & Hodgins	2 00
Mr. Grindlay, Bank B.N.A.	2 00
Messrs. Ryrie Bros.	2 00
Harry Webb	2 00
Messrs. Petry & Cosby	2 00
B. Jennings	1 00
Dr. Holford Walker	1 00
Dr. J. F. Ross	1 00
Dr. Chas. Dickson	1 00
Mrs. Cox	1 00
The Goodyear Rubber Co.	1 00
Messrs. Holmes & Lamport	1 00
Mr. Thompson, Barrister	1 00
M. G. Cameron	1 00
John Leys	1 00
Mr. Gzowski	1 00
Messrs. Darling & Curry	1 00
Messrs. Gouriay, Winter & Leeming	1 00
Mrs. F. L. M. Grassett, Simcoe Street	1 00
Mrs. Merritt	1 00
Rev. H. G. Baldwin	1 00
Rev. D. J. Macdonnell	1 00
Messrs. Hargreaves Brothers	1 00
Messrs. Bell & Co.	1 00
Messrs. Mumford Bros.	1 00
Hon. Chief Justice Hagarty	1 00
Miss Ball	1 00
Mrs. George Hagarty	1 00
Mrs. Greig	1 00
Mrs. Millichamp	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 65	7 50
Total	$67 50

Collected by Miss Hungerford.

Mrs. Dennistown	$1 00
R. P. Mackay	1 00
J. H. Anderson	1 00
J. E. Elliott, M.D.	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 66	9 05
Total	$13 54

Collected by Miss O'Hara.

Mrs. J. Herbert Mason	$1 50
R. Russell Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. W. A. Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. St. Geo. Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. Amelius Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. C. Jarvis	1 00
Mrs. F. C. Jarvis	1 00
F. C. Jarvis	1 00
Walter S. Lee	1 00
John Massey	1 00
H. J. L. Lewis	1 00
Mrs. Alfred Gooderham	1 00
Mrs. Campbell Wallbridge	1 00
Mrs. J. H. Macdonald	1 00
Mrs. W. F. Lewis	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Davies	1 00
Mrs. Smith, 41 Isabella Street	1 00
Mrs. C. C. Dalton	1 00
Mrs. Blaikie	1 00
Mrs. Molesworth	1 00
Mrs. Fitzgerald	1 00
Mrs. James Ross	1 00
Miss Bostwick	1 00
Miss Lefroy	1 00
Miss G. O'Hara	1 00
Miss Stevens	1 00
Mrs. J. Wright	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 65	5 00
Total	$32 50

Collected by Miss Dupont.

Messrs. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman	$10 00
Mrs. John Cawthra	10 00
Miss Dupont	10 00
A. B. Harrison	5 00
R. H. Bethune	5 00
Messrs. Moss, Barwick & Franks	5 00
Messrs. James Robertson & Co.	5 00
B. Morton	5 00
John Blaikie	5 00
H. Cawthra	5 00
George & E. W. Cox	5 00
Clarence J. McCuaig	5 00
Mervyn Mackenzie	5 00
J. W. G. Whitney	4 00
Messrs. Perkins, Ince & Co.	4 00
Mrs. Holliwell	3 00
Walter S. Lee	3 00
R. L. Hudson	2 00
T. G. Mason	2 00
Mrs R. H. Bethune	2 00
A. S. Vogt	2 00
Jas. Henderson	2 00
Wm. P. Atkinson	2 00
F. Arnoldi	2 00
F. Marriott	2 00
Miss Monro	2 00
Miss Dick	2 00
Bruce Brough	2 00
A Friend	2 00
A. S. Nordheimer	2 00
John Catto	2 00
Wm. Williamson	2 00
George S. Michie	2 00
Mrs. Stanton	2 00
A. S. Macklem	2 00
Allan Cassels	2 00
R. Jenkins	2 00

Collected by Miss Hungerford.

Mrs. Donaldstown	$1 00
H. P. Mackay	1 00
J. H. Anderson	1 00
J. E. Elliott, M.D.	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 60	9 00
Total	$13 50

Collected by Miss G. O'Hara.

Mrs. J. Herbert Mason	$1 50
H. Russell Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. W. A. Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. St. Geo. Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. Amelius Baldwin	1 00
Mrs. C. Jarvis	1 00
Mrs. F. C. Jarvis	1 00
F. C. Jarvis	1 00
Walter S. Lee	1 00
John Massey	1 00
H. J. L. Laws	1 00
Mrs. Alfred Goederham	1 00
Mrs. Campbell Wallbridge	1 00
Mrs. J. H. Macdonald	1 00
Mrs. W. F. Lewis	1 00
Mrs. Wm. Davies	1 00
Mrs. Smith, 41 Isabella Street	1 00
Mrs. C. C. Dalton	1 00
Mrs. Blaikie	1 00
Mrs. Molesworth	1 00
Mrs. Fitzgerald	1 00
Mrs. James Ross	1 00
Miss Bostwick	1 00
Miss Lefroy	1 00
Miss G. O'Hara	1 00
Miss Stevens	1 00
Mrs. J. Wright	1 00
Subscribers (not members), on page 65	5 00
Total	$42 50

Collected by Miss Dupont.

Messrs. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman	$10 00
Mrs. John Cawthra	10 00
Miss Dupont	10 00
A B. Harrison	5 00
R. H. Bethune	5 00
Messrs. Moss, Barwick & Franks	5 00
Messrs. James Robertson & Co.	5 00
B. Morson	5 00
John Blaikie	5 00
H. Cawthra	5 00
George & E. W. Cox	5 00
Clarence J. McCuaig	5 00
Mervyn Mackenzie	5 00
J. W. G. Whitney	4 00
Messrs. Perkins, Ince & Co.	4 00
Mrs. Helliwell	3 00
Walter S. Lee	3 00
R. L. Hudson	2 00
T. G. Mason	2 00
Mrs R. H. Bethune	2 00
A. S. Vogt	2 00
Jas. Henderson	2 00
Wm. P. Atkinson	2 00
F. Arnoldi	2 00
F. Marriott	2 00
Miss Monro	2 00
Miss Dick	2 00
Bruce Brough	2 00
A Friend	2 00
A. S. Nordheimer	2 00
John Catto	2 00
Wm. Williamson	2 00
George S. Michie	2 00
Mrs. Stanton	2 00
A. S. Macklem	2 00
Allan Cassels	2 00
R. Jenkins	2 00
Messrs. Caldwell & Hodgins	2 00
Wm. Barber	2 00
Messrs. Cronkhek & Brown	2 00
R. Wickens	2 00
Larratt W. Smith	2 00
J. Herbert Mason	2 00
A. J. Mason	2 00
Lyman M. Jones	2 00
Miss Langton	2 00
Mrs. Jacques	2 00
C. A. Pipon	1 00
George Boomer	1 00
R. D. Gamble	1 00
Messrs. J. E. Ellis & Co.	1 00
H. R. Morson	1 00
D. B. Dick	1 00
M. Morrison	1 00
G. Herbert Burnham, M.D.	1 00
W. W. Haines	1 00
W. Hamilton Merritt	1 00
S. C. Smoke	1 00
E. Macculloch	1 00
Miss Hillary	1 00
Mrs. Shortus	1 00
J. G. Ridout	1 00
R. N. Macpherson	1 00
A. R. Plummer	1 00
Miss Johnson	1 00
Miss C. Wallace	1 00
Miss E. Armour	1 00
Mrs. Neville	1 00
Mrs. George Duggan	1 00
Mrs. Leigh	1 00
Mrs. Smart	1 00
Miss Harris	1 00
Miss Lucy Harris	1 00
Mrs. R. McMaster	1 00
Phillip Jacobi	1 00
J. Morison	1 00
M. Matthews	1 00
Mrs. Lyndhurst Ogden	1 00
Mrs. George Nicol	1 00
H. S. Strathy	1 00
Mrs. F. Gosling	1 00
C. A. S.	1 00
Henry W. Welch	1 00
H. Cassels	1 00
Messrs. Langley & Burke	1 00
A. Cecil Gibson	1 00
W. J. McGuire	1 00
Mrs. Arthurs	1 00
H. S. Mara	1 00
Mrs. Philp Strathy	1 00
Miss L'Amie Knapp	1 00
R. Bond	1 00
M. M. Crimmon	1 00
H. H. Dewart	1 00
Messrs. Holmes, Gregory & Lamport	1 00
Thomas Langton	1 00
R. A. Smellie	1 00
John Waldie	1 00
W. G. Cassels	1 00
L. J. McBean	1 00
A. White	1 00
Messrs. Elliott & Son	1 00
Mr. Crawford	1 00
H. L. Henderson	1 00
Thomas H. Lee	1 00
Messrs. C. M. Taylor & Co.	1 00
H. P. Dwight	1 00
A. E. Ames	1 00
Subscribers (names on page 66)	2 75
Total	$218 75

Collected by Mrs. C. B. Grasett.

W. R. Brock	$25 00
Messrs. Davidson & Hay	10 00
Messrs. John Macdonald & Co.	10 00
George A. Cox	$10 00
Miss Bella Cozlle	5 00
Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son	5 00
Messrs. J. Gray, Son & Co	5 00
J. D. Nasmith	5 00
O. A. Howland	5 00
Messrs Eby, Blain & Co.	5 00
The Canadian Rubber Co	5 00
Messrs. Thomson, Henderson & Bell	5 00
Messrs Crane & Baird	5 00
Messrs. McMaster & Co	5 00
Messrs. Donogh & Oliver	5 00
H. L. Hime	5 00
Messrs. Jones Bros. & Mackenzie	5 00
Messrs. Bain, Laidlaw & Kappelle	5 00
Messrs. Wyld, Grasett & Darling	5 00
Mrs. Stephen Heward	5 00
Miss Veals	5 00
The Mail (C. W. R.)	5 00
Messrs. Elias Rogers & Co.	5 00
Robert Sears	5 00
Mrs. D. O. Brooke	5 00
Mrs. Edward Blake	5 00
George Gooderham	5 00
W. G. Gooderham	5 00
W. Christie	5 00
Wm. Mortimer Clarke	5 00
Messrs. Cooper & Smith	5 00
Messrs. E. & C. Gurney Co.	5 00
The Massey Mfg. Co.	5 00
Messrs. Caldecott, Burton & Co.	5 00
Walter Cassels	5 00
Edmund B. Osler	5 00
Messrs. M. & L. Samuel Benjamin & Co	5 00
Sir Casimir Gzowski	5 00
Mrs. Sweny	5 00
Chri topher Robinson	5 00
Mrs. Byron E. Walker	5 00
Dr. Strange	5 00
Robert Jaffray	5 00
Messrs. A. J. Close & Co.	5 00
John Stark	4 00
Mrs. Macdunzie (Castle Frank)	4 00
Andrew Crawford	3 00
W. H. Plummer	3 00
Walker House	3 00
The Toronto Lithographing Co.	3 00
Mrs. John Hoskin	2 00
Messrs. Warwick & Son	2 00
Messrs. Chas. Cockshutt & Co.	2 00
Messrs. W. R. Johnson & Co.	2 00
G. B Smith	2 00
The Barber & Ellis Co	2 00
Messrs. Flett, Lowndes & Co.	2 00
D. W. Alexander	2 00
Messrs, W. H. Beatty & E, W. Chadwick	2 00
T. A. Heintzman	2 00
F. W. Kingstone	2 00
D. Creighton	2 00
John Harvie	2 00
The Charles Rogers & Sons Co.	2 00
J. Reeve	2 00
Messrs. Wells & Macmurchy	2 00
Messrs. Keith & Fitzsimons	2 00
Samuel May	2 00
Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison	$2 00
R. Donald	2 00
Wm. Rennie	2 00
Rev. Canon DuMoulin	2 00
Messrs. H & C. Blachford	2 00
Messrs. W. A. Murray & Co.	2 00
E. J. Clark	2 00
R. Simpson	2 00
Messrs. H. Stone & Son	2 00
The O'Keefe Brewing Co	2 00
Messrs. Kilgour Bros	2 00
Mr. Coulson	2 00
W. C. Mathews	2 00
Miss A. G. Munro	2 00
R. N. Gooch	2 00
Mrs. Cosby	2 00
Mrs. E. Morgan	2 00
E. F. Hebden	2 00
Messrs. Aikenhead & Crombie	2 00
Mrs. F. W. Kingstone	2 00
Mrs E. Baldwin	2 00
J. L. Morrison	2 00
Mrs. Hoyles	2 00
W. H. Pearson	2 00
Frank Smith	2 00
Mrs. Winn	2 00
Mrs. S. H. Blake	2 00
Mrs. Robert Baldwin	2 00
Mrs. Manning	2 00
Mrs. Grindlay	2 00
Messrs. Brown Bros.	2 00
Mrs. Joseph Simpson	2 00
Mrs. Macklin	1 00
Mrs. Guthrie	1 00
John J. Gartsmore	1 00
W. D. Taylor	1 00
Messrs. Elliot & Co.	1 00
W. Elliot	1 00
Messrs. A. R. Clark & Co	1 00
W. A. Sims	1 00
W. S. Stout	1 00
J. A. Worrell	1 00
Friend	1 00
Mrs. Green	$1 00
E. Buchan	1 00
John Lumbers	1 00
Messrs. Firstbrook Bros	1 00
Messrs. R. Walker & Sons	1 00
W. P. Sloane	1 00
R. F. Scott	1 00
E. Trout	1 00
W. Wilson	1 00
Messrs. McKendry & Co.	1 00
J. McCausland	1 00
R. S. Nevi le	1 00
J. L. Swarth	1 00
Mrs. Strachan	1 00
Mss. B. Lloyd	1 00
Mrs. M. Beatty	1 00
Mrs. Shortreed	1 00
Rev. William Briggs	1 00
William Davies	1 00
John Morrow (Ina)	1 00
Messrs. Pearson Bros	1 00
Thomas Hislop	1 00
R. C. McHarrie	1 00
R. Cochran	1 00
L. L. Palmer	1 00
Mrs. R. Gilmor	1 00
E. J. Partridge	1 00
A. Ford	1 00
Mrs. C. E. Ryerson	1 00
H. S. Crewe	1 00
W. J. Mackenzie	1 00
Mrs. E. C. Jones	1 00
Mrs. Hume Blake	1 00
Mrs. Henry	1 00
W. J. Gage	1 00
Miss Cossens	1 00
George Dickson	1 00
J. Wilson	1 00
George M. Lee	1 00
J. B. R.	1 00
Mrs. Loftley	1 00
Mrs. C H. Taylor	1 00
Miss Kingstone	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Grasett	1 00
Charles B. Grasett	1 00
John S. Barber	1 00
Total	$432 00

Subscribers (not Members) from May 1st, 1891, to April 30th, 1892.

Collected by Miss Temple.

	cts.
Mrs. Price	50
Friend	50
L. E. H.	50
Mrs. Goring	50
Mrs. Bohme	50
Mrs. Duggan	50
Mrs. Dunstan	50
Mrs. Buckner	50
Mrs. A. Mowat	50
Mrs A. E. Plummer	50
Bessie Northcote	50
Miss P. Howland	50
Mrs. E. Cricksmore	50
Mrs. Lee	50
Mrs. J. Boyd	50
Mrs. R. S. Coady	50
Mrs. Sankey	50
M. F. L.	25
Friend	25
Friend	25
E. A. Fleming	25
Mrs. Montgomery	25
W. T. Laing	25
Mrs. Sproul Smith	25
Mrs. W. McTavish	25
Mrs. Murray	25
Friend	25
Friend	25
Friend	25
Mrs. Curson	25
A. Camp	20
Friend	15
Friend	10
Friend	10

Collected by Mrs. Wood.

	cts.
Mrs Scott	50

Collected by Mrs. Savigny.

Mrs. McCord	50
Miss Brown	50
Bank of Montreal	50
Dr. Rand	50
Mr. Trotter	50
Presbyterian B'k Depot	50
John Young	50
Mr. Ridout	50
Mr. Campbell	50
Mr. Gemmell	50
Mr. Kipp	50
Miss Skae	50
Mrs. Price	50
C. L. Coryell	50
Friend	50

Collected by Miss G. O'Hara.

Mrs. F. W. Harcourt	50
Mrs. E. J. Cox	50
Mrs. Drayton	50
Mrs. Lumley	50
W. W. C.	50
Miss A. M. Baldwin	50
Friend	50
J. K. Mackenzie	25
Mrs. Jopling	25
Mrs. Storer	25
Miss McClaren	25
H. C. K. W.	25
Miss Durke	25

Collected by Miss Hungerford.

	cts.
Mrs. R. B. Hutchison	75
Mrs. F. Foster	50
C. Craigie	50
Mrs. Shapter	50
Friend	50
Mrs. Piper	50
Mrs. Duff	50
Mrs. Coon	50
Miss Spence	50
Mr. Lawrie	25
Mrs. Thorne	25
Mrs. Arnold	25
Mrs. Hamilton	25
Mrs. Inglis	25
Miss Anderson	25
Mrs. Proctor	25
Mr. Ringpath	25
Friend	25
Mrs. Priestman	25
Mrs. Watson	25
Mrs. Walker	25
Mrs. Fraser	25
Mr. Black	25
M. L. Marke	25
Friend	10
Mrs. Vance	15
Mrs. Matthews	20

Collected by Miss Dupont.

Mrs. Dean & Miss Hugel	$1 00
Mrs. Matheson	75
Mrs. Cowan	50
Subscriber	50

Collected by Mrs. Meredith.

	cts.
Colborne Meredith	50
Mrs. J. F. Smith	50
J. Little	25
Mrs. Bath	20
Mrs. Meredith	25
Friend	15
Friend	10

"What thou hast done to one of Mine,
Though to the least of all it be,
I will reward it line for line;
For thou hast done it unto Me!"

"Entered into Rest."

Oh! not alone above the silent sleepers
Whose feet have touched the everlasting shore,
Whose hands are folded from their patient toiling,
Whose lips respond to love's caress no more;
But on the heads of some who walk beside us,
By whose dear presence all our days are blest,
May we pronounce that peaceful benediction
Of heavenly sweetness "Entered into Rest."

To those whose waiting ears have heard the Master
Say, "Peace, be still!" to every anxious care,
And dropped their burdens, like an out-worn garment
Which they no longer need or wish to wear,
In sure fulfillment of His word of promise
The peace that passeth human thought is given;
And on their hearts they bear the seal of pardon,
And on their tranquil brow the stamp of heaven.

Fiercely the storms of life may rage around them,
But no rude tempest shakes their sure repose,
While God in His pavilion safely hides them,
Secure from every adverse wind that blows.
Their willing hands cease not from earthly service;
Not rest from toiling does the Master give,
But rest in labor is the sweeter portion
Of those who die to self, in Him to live.

"Only Remembered by What I have Done."

Up and away, like the dew of the morning,
Soaring from earth to its home in the sun;
So let me steal away, gently and lovingly,
Only remembered by what I have done.

Up and away, like the odors of sunset,
That sweeten the twilight as darkness comes on;
So be my life—a thing felt but not noticed,
And I but remembered by what I have done.

He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper;
He is only remembered by what he has done.

. . . . . .

So let my living be, so be my dying;
So let my name lie—unblazoned, unknown.
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall still be remembered;
Yes—but remembered by what I have done!

Needs there the praise of the love-written record,
The name and the epitaph graved on the stone?
The things we have lived for, let them be our story,
We ourselves but remembered by what we have done.

. . . . . .

I need not be missed if another succeed me,
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.

Yes, like the fragrance that wanders in freshness,
When the flowers that it came from are closed up and gone;
So would I be to this world's weary dwellers—
Only remembered by what I have done.

Collected by Mrs. Meredith.

	cts.
Colborne Meredith	50
Mrs. J. F. Smith.....	50
J. Little.....	25
Mrs. Bath.....	25
Mrs. Meredith	25
Friend.....	15
Friend.....	10

rd of promise
nan the right is given ;
r the seal of pardon,
the stamp of heaven.

ay rage around them,
s their sure repose,
fely hides them,
wind that blows.
from earthly service ;
the Master give,
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In Memoriam.

Miss Mary J. McCally.

The officers and active members of this Society, having heard of the death of Miss Mary J. McCally, desire to place on record its appreciation of her noble and disinterested efforts to relieve suffering, whether human or animal, and to make this world a brighter and happier place in which to live.

In her twelve years of service as a teacher in the public schools of Toronto she had many opportunities of instilling into the minds of the young an unselfish love of their kind and a thoughtful and merciful inclination towards the dumb creation—opportunities which she never failed to improve.

This Society desires more especially to call attention to her recent connection with the Band of Mercy movement, she having organized and conducted in the Givens Street school the "In-as-Much" Band, from which much good has and may yet result.

It is therefore resolved that the name of Mary J. McCally be entered upon the records of this Society as one of its benefactors.

Miss Jarvis.

At a meeting of the Humane Society in October, 1890, reference was made to the lamented death of Miss Jarvis, an active member of the Society, and it was decided to record on the minutes of the Society an expression of the great loss sustained by her removal, and sympathy with her relatives in their bereavement.

The Honorable John Macdonald, Senator.

This Society having heard with regret of the death of Hon. John Macdonald, desires to place on record the important services rendered by him when the Society was in its infancy.

As Chairman of the first public meeting, in February, 1887, and as a generous contributor to its funds, he did much to encourage and stimulate the efforts made at that time towards establishing the Society on a firm basis.

Be it resolved further, that the Society communicate this resolution to the widow and family of the late Mr. Macdonald, assuring them that they have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of this Society in their bereavement.

John O. Heward, Esq.

The Humane Society, at this its first meeting after the lamented death of Mr. John O. Heward, a member, desires to record on its minutes its deep sense of the loss it has sustained by the removal of one of its most liberal patrons and contributors. One ever fond of the dumb creation and watchful of their interests and welfare, his loss will be continually felt and mourned, and his place difficult to fill.

The Society, while bowing to the Divine will, desires to tender to his afflicted widow and sorrowful family, in this their dark hour of trial, the heartfelt sympathy of its officers and members now assembled.

Edwin Lee Brown.

Mr. Brown, as President of the International Humane Association, attended the Annual Meeting of the Toronto Humane Association, in May, 1891, and delivered an interesting address on the occasion. In the following July he died at his residence in Chicago.

At a meeting of the Toronto Humane Society, on 31st July of that year, it was resolved that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of Mr. Brown expressive of the sympathy of the Society with them in their bereavement. A despatch from Chicago, dated 24th July, said that :—

"It was as a member of the Illinois Humane Society that he became so well known. When the Society organized in 1879, he became the first President, and until the time of his last illness was active in that work as well as other humane enterprises.

"In May last he visited Toronto and addressed the Annual Meeting of the Humane Society, which was his last appearance on a public platform."

XV. SISTER SOCIETIES IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The following is the list of sister societies in the Dominion so far as known to the Toronto Humane Society:—

NEW BRUNSWICK—E. J. Whetmore, *Sec.*
HALIFAX, N.S.—John Naylor, *Sec.*
ANNAPOLIS, N.S.—E. C. Cowling, *Sec.*
DIGBY, N.S.—E. Biden, *Sec.*
DIGBY LADIES' AUXILIARY—Mrs. Ritchie, *Pres*
SPRING HILL, N.S.—Alexander McInnis, *Sec.*
TRURO, N.S.—W. S. Muir, M.D., *Sec.*
WINDSOR, N.S.—P. S. Burnham, *Sec.*
WOLFVILLE, N.S.—J. D. Chambers, *Sec.*
YARMOUTH, N.S.—Charles R. Kelley, *Sec.*
QUEBEC—A. Robertson, *Sec.*
MONTREAL—George Durnford, *Sec.*
OTTAWA—W. C. Baker, *Sec.*
KINGSTON—(Name not given.)
HAMILTON—Henry McLaren, *Sec.*
ST. CATHARINES—J. P. Merritt, *Pres.*
GALT—J. Sharp, *Sec.*
LONDON—W. C. Coo, *Sec.*
NIAGARA FALLS, SOUTH—Miss Symmes, *Sec.*
ST. THOMAS—(Name not given.)
GUELPH.—(Being organized.)

1. NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. Edwin J. Whetmore, Secretary, writes:—

"Our Society is doing a good work; but we find very little interest taken by many who might assist us with their means. Still we hope that there will be a change for the better soon. I am sorry to state that we have not had any reports of our work printed for the last three years."

2. HALIFAX.—Mr. J. C. McIntosh, President of the Halifax Society, at the Humane Convention held in Toronto on the 21st June, 1892, said:—

"The Halifax Society was organized in 1876. The work was not theoretical, but strictly practical. He thought that the work should not be one of prosecution only, but one of prevention especially; and the education of children was a most potent factor in this work. Since the inception of his Society they had had 5,500 cases of cruelty to deal with. One thing which struck him here was the number of ladies present. In his Society the active members were young business men.

"In regard to the Dominion Association, he thought they might well turn their attention to the treatment of horses and cattle on board ship—in the lumber camps and in mines; to the cruelty existing in the seal fisheries, where the animals were often skinned alive.

"In most cases they had the law on their side; the thing was to apply it."

Mr. McIntosh spoke strong words of disapproval in regard to dishorning cattle. "His heart," he said, "was in the work; his Society was a live and vigorous one, and both he and it would do all in their power to assist in the work of a Dominion Association."

3. QUEBEC.—Incorporated in 1875. The Report for 1891 states that:—

"The work carried on during the year has been the same as usual, and the Superintendent has been actively employed from day to day displaying tact and judgment in dealing with cases. . . . He was directed to attend any trotting races. His report shows that there was no cruelty observable, and no beating of the horses. The work of the Society extends to the villages in the immediate vicinity, as well as the city. . . . The hills, coves, markets and wharves receive his daily attention."

4. MONTREAL.—The pioneer society in the Dominion for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is that founded in Montreal in 1868. From its Twenty-third Annual Report, for 1891, just published, we learn that it is doing a good work in the way of warnings, suggestions and prosecutions. Of the latter there were 248, and of warnings 89. The Report contains valuable information on the care of animals in summer and in winter; also suggestions on acts of cruelty to animals, extracts from the Dominion laws and by-laws of the City of Montreal, etc. Mr. Charles Alexander is President and Mr. George Durnford is Secretary.

5. OTTAWA.—The Society in Ottawa was formed in 1882. It has lately taken up the subject of rescuing neglected and ill-treated children and is doing a good and beneficient work in that behalf. In a recent report on the subject, signed by Lady Ritchie, President, and Miss Seymour, Secretary, they say:—"The concensus of opinion amongst those engaged in this work for years past, as gathered from the reports received from England, Australia, Germany and the United States is that foster homes should be provided for the children." The testimony given on this subject from Sir John McNeil, of Glasgow, is very strong. The opinion, too, of a Royal Commission on the subject,

under the presidency of Chief Justice Stawell, is given strongly in favor of the home (or cottage) system. The Commissioner "condemned and protested against the continuance of the Industrial School system." It expressed its conviction "that the whole system of congregated schools is based on a wrong principle . . . . injurious alike to the interests of the children brought up in them and to the State." These opinions are worthy of consideration—the more so as the college system was advocated and approved at the conference on Prison Reform, at which delegates from the Humane Societies of Ottawa and Toronto were present. This Society has published extracts from the Humane Laws, etc., in a manual of thirty pages. The proceedings of this branch are referred to under the heading of the "Children's Aid Society of Toronto."

6. HAMILTON.—This Society was established in 1887 and is under the presidency of Mr. Adam Brown, one of our most active and advanced humanists. Its summary of work for 1890-91 is as follows: 23 cases fined $207.50, with costs $45.95; 20 useless horses destroyed; 5 useless dogs destroyed; 1 useless cat destroyed; 302 other cases enquired into and cautions given; total cases, 351. The Report for 1891-92 shows "that 355 cases of cruelty had been dealt with during the year and 25 persons fined," The cab and cart horse competition took place in September last. It is stated that it was highly creditable to the competitors—the horses being carefully groomed and in good condition, and the harness and equipments beautifully bright and clean. Five prizes were given for the cab horses of the respective values of $11, $7, $5, $4 and $3. Five prizes were given for the cart horses of the same values. At the Annual Meeting of the Society, held in April, 1892, the President was authorized to extend this competition to other horses. The Society was successful in its prosecution of cock-fighters, of February last. The owner of the premises was fined $80, including costs, for keeping a cock-pit. Mr. George Hunter succeeds Mr. Charles Hamilton as Inspector for the Society. This Society also publishes a manual of Humane Laws, etc., of thirty pages.

At the Humane Convention held in Toronto in June, 1892, Mr. Brown, the President, gave the following account of the Hamilton Society:

"It was organized in 1887. The object had been the prevention of cruelty, and not the infliction of unnecessary fines and penalties. He referred to the failure to carry the Bill against trap-shooting. In Hamilton they had completely abolished that cruel sport, which abounded in every big city—cock-fighting. He was heartily in favor of the formation of a Dominion Association. There were plenty of good, kind-hearted people to do the work in every city, town or village, if they only understood how to do it. This information could be furnished if they had a central association. In every congregation, Roman Catholic or Protestant, a feeling should be inspired to help on the good work. He especially advocated the education of children to kindness and sympathy with all of God's creatures. An especial feature of a central society should be a recognition in Canada of those who risked their lives to save others. Sir Charles Tupper had suggested that the Society should organize a system of recognition on the same lines as that in use in England."

7. KINGSTON.—This Society has not issued a printed report, but Miss Agnes Machar, has very kindly sent to our Society, by request, the following account of the origin and progress of the Kingston Society:—

"As our Secretary (a veterinary surgeon) is very much occupied . . . . I was asked to write to you. . . . The originating cause of our Society was a shocking cruelty perpetrated on a cat (or on several) in a hotel here. The gentleman who organized our Society, and became its first Secretary, was boarding in the hotel and was so excited by the cruel act that he determined at once to endeavor to organize a Society and succeeded. I was one of those present at the first meeting and have ever since endeavored to keep it up, so far as I could, though it has often been up-hill work. Our first Secretary, Mr. Waterbury, was a very enthusiastic worker, though owing to his occupation in the bank he could not give so much time to it as he wished. We sustained a great loss when he was obliged to give up his office—owing to increasing engagements and also when he frequently left town. Our Society was, to a great extent, suspended for a year or two; but a letter from Mr. Kelso to myself asking why it had ceased, led me to arrange to have a meeting called and we resumed work and wrote to Toronto for pamphlets, etc. Since then we have been going on steadily and have employed an Inspector during most of the time, though for lack of funds we had to suspend this part of our work for some months last year. The Inspector is now again working for us, however, and we think the mere fact of his existence is of some benefit, while he has been the means of terminating a good deal of animal suffering in various ways.

"Last summer our Society offered several prizes for the best writings on the subject of Humanity generally, especially to animals. We had more than thirty compositions sent in. Besides five or six prizes, we gave to each of the competitors a copy of either *Black Beauty* or of the book (*Aims and Objects*) prepared by your Society, both of which we hoped would prove useful in promoting a spirit of kindness to dumb animals. We are going to try to have a

Though of spring we gaily carol,
There is something dearer still;
Weary wings have wandered over
Wood and hill;
But our hearts were ever longing
For the place that is the best—
For the comfort and the shelter
Of the old home-nest!

We have reveled in the brightness
Of the far-off skies of blue!
But to these familiar branches
We were true!
And the Father, kind and loving,
Guided us upon our quest,
To the blessings and the sweetness
Of the old home-nest!

competition of a somewhat different nature this year—a prize for a composition in the fifth form and small prizes for the best answers to questions in the third and fourth forms.

"We have not yet succeeded in getting Bands of Mercy started, as we cannot do this without the co-operation of the teachers, and it seems so hard to get them to take any active interest in the matter. Perhaps, however, we may be able to manage it by and by. We mean to go on trying.

"I noticed in a paper the other day that the Commission in regard to dehorning was to meet again at another place to witness the operation, etc. Now, it seems to me, if it has been proved by experts that it causes such intense suffering, the Commission have no right to inflict such suffering on any poor animal for their own satisfaction. I wish some representation could be made on the subject from and in the name of our Societies."

The Mail's Kingston correspondent, under date of May 10th, 1892, states that the Humane Society there is offering prizes for the best answers to questions submitted by that highly useful body. The public school children are the competitors.

8. GALT.—Mr. J. Sharp, as Secretary, sends the following report, under date of 6th of April, 1892:—

"Our Society in Galt was organized in December, 1890, and since that time the amount of good is a sufficient reason for its existence. Previous to its organization, cruelty in its many forms was general in the neighborhood, which caused several persons to ask if something could not be done to put an end to such scenes of cruelty committed by ignorant and often thoughtless people. The result of this was that a meeting of those interested in humane work was called by means of the local papers. The first meeting was held in the *Reformer* office, which, not being well attended, it was thought advisable to make a further announcement and adjourn the meeting for one week. At the adjourned meeting there was a sufficient number present to elect officers and a working Committee. Col. Hespeler was chosen President, J. M. Robertson, Vice-President, and myself Secretary.

"The report at the end of the year showed that two cases had been brought before the Magistrate and convictions given and small fines, with costs, inflicted. One case of cruelty was taken before the Magistrate, but the evidence given in Court was not sufficient to convict. One case of a boy neglected and ill-treated by his parents was taken in hand and the boy ultimately sent to Mimico.

"The literature received from your Society has been distributed, and a great number of warnings sent to those who have the care and oversight of animals. Our future work will probably be more of an educational nature, as we find people are more kind and considerate in their treatment of the animals placed in their charge."

9. ST. CATHARINES.—Mr. J. P. Merritt, the President, writes to our Society, under date of 27th April, as follows:—

"Yours of the 19th was left here by the Manager, Mr. J. Clark, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was established some ten years ago to interfere with the greed of contractors on the public works, then going on here, of which I acted as presiding officer. Mr. Clark was prosecutor, and Mr. Cox, a lawyer, taking a deep personal interest in the movement, would carry on the accusation. Beyond this we have very little to report. Mr. Clark keeps a look-out, especially on the frequenters of our market, but the whole business of fines, etc., is carried on without any co-operation of the President."

10. ST. THOMAS.—Mrs. Way, Superintendent of the Band of Mercy Department, says:—

"In making my report I would state that my work has been solely of an educational character; that is, organizing Bands of Mercy, giving addresses, distributing literature, and selling *Aims and Objects* and *Black Beauty*. Efforts have been made towards organizing a Humane Society, and the City Council petitioned in regard to supplying free water for public drinking fountains, which was granted. One fountain has been erected and two others promised. I have been instrumental in getting the Humane Laws of the Dominion published in our two daily papers. This was necessitated from the following case of cruelty: Some weeks ago there was a very cruel deed done by some half-grown boys, in imitation of their elders. One Sabbath afternoon some boys decided that instead of attending Sunday-school they would have 'some fun;' consequently they took a kitten, which happened to be the pet of our own household, and went just outside the city limits with some dogs and imitated a fox chase by letting the cat go and setting the dogs on her. The kitten ran up a tree out of reach of the dogs, but not of the boys. One boy, with a long stick, succeeded in knocking it down, when the dogs caught it and tore it to pieces!* Upon hearing of it, I immediately set to work to ascertain, if possible, the boys' names. I found out the names of seven or eight and then went to enquire what could be done, but did not get much encouragement to carry it through. So, very reluctantly, I had to let the culprits go unpunished. I had the Humane Laws published then, with a notice heading them that if any more such cases occurred the law would be enforced. Besides organizing twenty-four Bands of Mercy, I have sold seventy-three copies of *Aims and Objects*, forty of *Black Beauty*, and distributed several thousand leaflets from both Toronto and Boston. In addition, I have addressed meetings of the King's Daughters, Teachers' Associations, Woman's Canada Temperance Unions, County Conventions, and numerous Bands of Mercy. I hope that this good

* The reader will be struck with the coincidence in this case of another similar one which took place in New York and which is pointed out on page 50 of this Report.

FAITHFUL FRIENDS—WATCHING AND WAITING.

work will go on until all persons are enrolled in the cause of mercy.

11. LONDON (Ontario).—Mr. W. C. Coo, Honorary Secretary of the London Humane Society, under date of May 3rd, 1892, writes as follows:—

"The London Humane Society was organized in the fall of 1891, under a constitution founded largely on the Constitution of the Toronto Humane Society. It is operated under the direction of a Board of Management, composed of a number of ladies and gentlemen, specially elected thereto, and all resident city ministers who become members of the Society. Since its inception it has shown an energy that has made its work felt, and has caused inhumanity to be lessened and has driven what still exists into close quarters.

"Its officers are: President, Mr. D. S. Perrin; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. May R. Thornley, Mr. Andrew Thomson, Mr. Fred. W. Matthews; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. C. Coo; Hon. Solicitors, Mr. Talbot Macbeth, Mr. T. G. Meredith, Mr. J. B. McKillop; Hon. Vet. Surgeon, Mr. C. A. Tamlin; Inspector, Mr. W. H. Minhinnick.

"In the person of the President, Mr. Perrin, the Society has an active executive head, whose personal attention to the work has done much to give it a permanent footing in the community. During the short period that the Society has had an existence it has handled 136 cases relating to horses, 9 cases relating to children, 5 cases of assistance rendered to families in want, 7 cases relating to cruelty to fowl, and 4 cases of cruelty to pigs. One child has been taken from cruel hands and adopted by kind foster parents. Fifteen horses have been shot under the direction of the Society, many of them having been bought by the Society, on account of being no longer fit for use and it being a humane act to put an end to their existence.

"Humane literature has been introduced into the public schools, and half an hour every Friday is given to the humane education of the scholars.

"The need of such a Society in the city has been fully demonstrated by the work that has already been done, and it gives promise to be a power in the community for the suppression of inhumanity to man and beast.

"In *The Mail* correspondence of the 22nd of January, the following appeared: 'Wm. Legg, a teamster, living just north of the city boundary, in London township, is said to have taken an old horse to a field in London West and turned him out in the bitter cold of last week without a morsel of food or drink. The animal is unable to put one of its hind feet to the ground, and it looks as if the bone were broken, so swollen and inflamed is the limb. Village Constable Ward took hold of the case, got the suffering brute into a stable with great difficulty, and then went out and arrested the alleged owner at midnight. Legg was taken before Squire Lacy and bailed till Monday. The Humane Society has been notified.'"

12. PETERBORO'.—Mr. C. B. Kerna writes on 25th of April:—

"No Humane Society has been organized here. The organization you have heard of is probably one for the prevention of cruelty to children."

13. WOODSTOCK.—A branch of the Ontario Society, at Toronto, was organized in Woodstock in November, 1878. Rev. W. F. McMullen, President; Miss Cottle, Secretary. An effort will be made to revive this Society.

14. NIAGARA FALLS.—At the Humane Convention held in Toronto on the 21st June, 1892, Mr. Charles Black, a delegate, said:—

"The Niagara Falls Society was called into existence eight months ago and was consequently the youngest in the Dominion. In regard to the cattle question, they had met it successfully in Hamilton."

15. GUELPH.—At the Convention held in Toronto in June, 1892, Col. Higginbotham, wrote to say that they were about establishing a Humane Society in that city.

Efforts have been made to influence parties in various places to establish Humane Societies.

XVI. THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

From an able and interesting paper on the Royal Humane Society in *The Review of the Churches* for April, by the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., the following extracts are taken. After a philosophical view of the general subject, the Archdeacon makes quotation from various writers on animals and their peculiarities; in doing so he says:—

"What is more obvious, yet what is more perplexing, than the *character* of animals? There is not a single passion of mankind of which they seem to be destitute. We see in them vanity, pride, dignity, suspicion, disdain, slyness, revenge, envy, affection, sympathy, disinterestedness, cunning, generosity, fun, unselfishness, gaiety home-sickness, experience, imitativeness, ennui, the power of adapting new means, a capacity for estimating time and computing numbers, and inventive sagacity.* We cannot even watch a flock of chickens without noticing that one is utterly selfish, and gets all

* See all this abundantly proved in Thompson's *Passions of Animals*.

it can for itself, while another is unselfish and shares its grains with its brothers and sisters. The horse, the dog, the elephant, educated by contact with man, often seem to be human in everything but shape; and even such creatures as seals and pelicans sometimes amaze us by their intelligent qualities. They exhibit both reason and understanding. They show distinctly that they are capable of virtue, even of fine moral qualities, as well as of vice in its worst degradation. Nay more, they show something which we can hardly call by any name but *conscience*, and they can exercise a power of self-control which proves them capable of a victorious struggle with temptation. 'Look at that dog. If he were a human being one would say that he was blushing all over,' was the very natural remark of one who observed the evident sense of shame shown by a dog which had been reproved for a theft. A dog, unconscious that he was being watched, has been seen half yielding to, yet finally triumphing over, the temptation to help himself from the remains of a meal. Was there no self-control, and faith, and gratitude in the dog whose master was sewing up its wound, when, in the sharp pain, it turned round to bite him, but stopped itself in the very act and licked his hand instead? If animals which have done wrong exhibit every sign of remorse so plainly as the dog and the elephant have often done, can they be destitute of reflex consciousness—of a capacity for passing judgment on their own actions?

"And yet by what an impassible gulf are they separated from us! We may love a pet bird and it may love us, but it is impossible for the bird to make known to its most sympathetic friends even its most terrible needs.

"The thought is expressed in Matthew Arnold's 'Poor Matthias'—

> 'Birds, companions more unknown,
> Live beside us, but alone;
> Finding not, do all they can,
> Passage from their soul to man.
> Kindness we bestow and praise,
> Laud their plumage, greet their lays;
> Still, beneath their feather'd breast
> Stirs a history unexpressed.'

"But something of the same remark applies to all animals. 'It is a strange, an almost solemn and pathetic thing,' says Carlyle, 'to see an intelligence imprisoned in that dumb, rude form; struggling to express itself out of that, even as we do out of our imprisonment, and succeed very imperfectly!

"Close as may be the friendship between the dog and its master, how much passes in the minds of our four-footed friends which we can define!

> 'That loving heart, that patient soul,
> Had they indeed no longer span
> To run their course and reach their goal,
> And read their homily to man?
> That liquid melancholy eye,
> From whose pathetic soul-fed springs
> Seem'd surging the Virgilian cry,
> The sense of tears in mortal things—
> That steadfast, mournful strain, consoled
> By spirits gloriously gay,
> And temper of heroic mould—
> What, was four years their whole short day?'*

* Geist's grave.

"What, then, *are* 'the brutes that perish?' *Do* they perish utterly and finally, when 'something draws down their foreheads in the darkness and they die?' Is a noble animal, which has almost risen to the virtues of humanity, less worthy to live than the man who in a thousand ways has debased himself below the level of the brutes? Have animals souls, or are we to accept the monstrous hypothesis of the perplexed Des Cartes, who argues that they were mere automatons? or that of the French poet, who calls them 'les rêves de la nature, dont l'homme est le réveil?' or that of Jules Simon, who calls them 'êtres secondaires orées pour l'ensemble,' and 'non pour eux-mêmes?' or that of the nations with whom the transmigration of souls forms part of their religious belief? And if they have souls, or anything analogous to souls, is the poor Indian so very far wrong, who

> 'thinks, admitted to yon equal sky,
> His faithful dog shall bear him company?'

This much at least has been seen and admitted by all philosophic theologians—that many of the *a priori* arguments by which we maintain the immortality of man are of nearly equal validity to maintain the immortality of these our humbler kinsmen in the infinite gradations of the created world. So honest and profound a thinker as Bishop Butler was compelled to admit this in his Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.

"These are speculations—perhaps idle ones, though they interested Montaigne, and Des Cartes, and Butler; yet they have had their share in producing the beautiful result of mercy to animals throughout the East, and among millions of the human race. Much of the religion alike of the ancient Egyptians and of the modern Hindoos was, and is, based on the belief that the *divinæ particula auræ* is not lacking to the cow or the crocodile, the ibis or the cat. We see a trace of this feeling even in the wildest legends of the Buddha. To the Eastern mind it not only robs of grotesqueness, but even elevates into divine heroism, the story that he offered himself to sate the hunger of the famished tigress and her cubs. The story did not sound ridiculous to those who believed in metempsychosis. 'The Turks,' says Lord Bacon, 'though a cruel and sanguinary nation, give alms to brutes and suffer them not to be tortured.'* Mohammedan legends exult in incidents which elevate mercy to animals to the height of a supreme moral quality. The story of the adulteress, who, as she was being dragged to execution, took off her slipper and filled it with water from the well to supply the thirst of a suffering dog, and was pardoned for her crime in consequence of this act of mercy, has been versified by Sir Edwin Arnold in his 'Pearls of the Faith.' Victor Hugo, in his 'Legendes des Siècles,' represents the Sultan Murad as forgiven for all his atrocities and crimes because he stopped to move a dying pig into the shadow out of the cruel glare.

"In the Apocrypha nothing has charmed men more than the mention of the dog which fol-

* "Advancement of Learning."

lowed the Jewish boy Tobias, when he left his father's house for the land of Media;* and this dog has a pre-eminent place in art. He is, as it were, *extra fabulam*. He is superfluous to the story, for he does nothing; and yet his presence adds to the interest of the tale. Nor is Judaism in its latest developments, as we see them in the Gemara, devoid of this specially Oriental element.

"Like the Ettrick Shepherd, in the *Noctes Ambrosiana*, the Orientals 'ken naething about legislation,' but 'they ken something about humanity—and cruelty to the dumb creation is practical blasphemy, and will not go unpunished.'

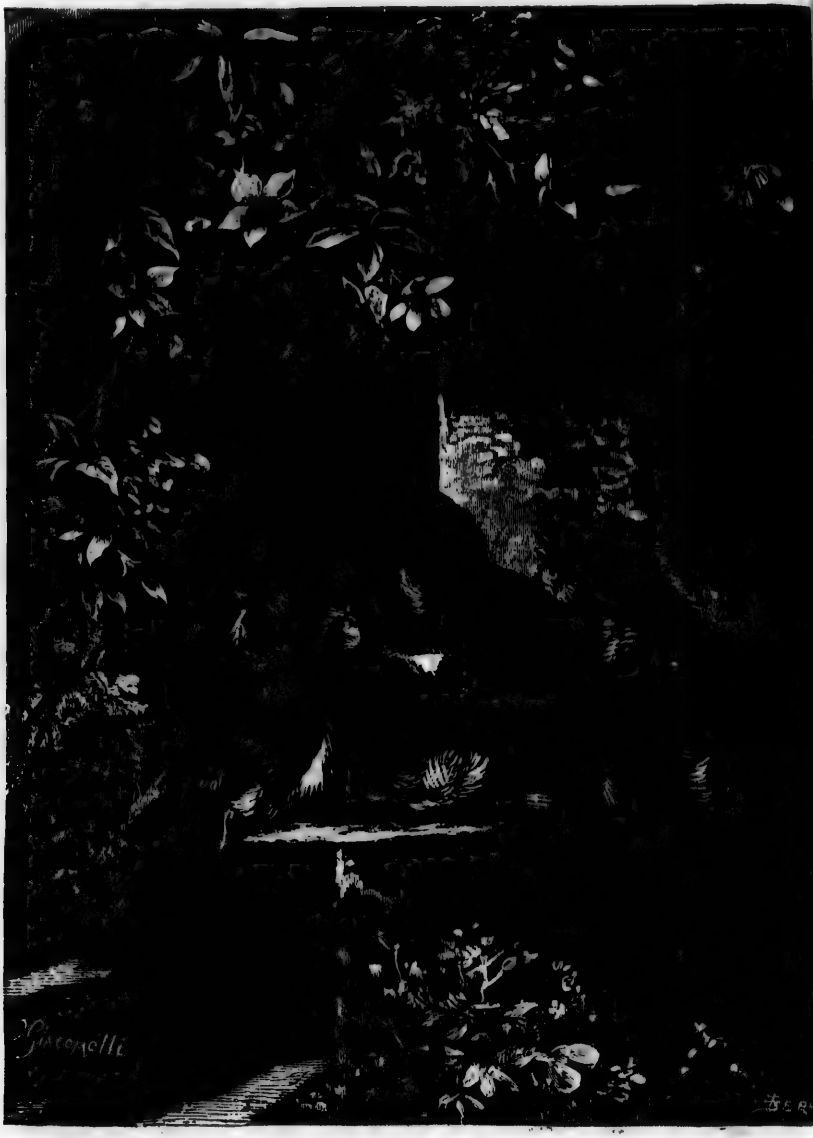
"From these religions we pass to Scripture; and we find that mercy to the brute creation is prominent therein from first to last. Jacob, like a good shepherd, is tenderly solicitous that his cattle should not be overdriven. 'I will drive on softly,' he says to his brother, 'according as the cattle that goeth before me is able to endure.' Turning first to its oldest records, we find that the animals are brought to Adam to see what he would call them, and that they are delivered to his governance. Thus early is attention called to the connection of animals with man, the use of animals to man, the dominion over the animals by man. There is from the beginning a desire to impress us with the humble fellowship, the mute helplessness, the pathetic dependence, the divine creation of these partakers with us of the dust of the earth. God's care for them, man's duty to them, is constantly inculcated. Take for instance the Mosaic Law. How exquisite is the consideration which it shows for the creatures of God's hands 'If a bird's nest chance to be before thee in a tree, or on the ground, and the dam sitting upon the young, or on the eggs, thou shalt not take the dam with the young—that it may be well with thee, and thou mayst prolong thy days.' Did any other law-giver, like the mighty Moses, thus care for the curlew in the furrow, or the mother linnet in the brake?—'Thou shalt not seethe the kid in its mother's milk.' Why? Because it seems a hard and unnatural thing to use as an element in the thing's destruction the nourishment provided for it by a bountiful nature.—'Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn.' Why? Doth God care for oxen? Yes, assuredly, for His are the cattle upon a thousand hills; and the hunger of the poor patient beast, starving amidst abundance, denied its own food, while it toils over the food of man, has a cruel and thankless look.—'Thou shalt not plough with an ox and an ass together.' Why not? Because it is contrary to the law of natural justice; since, if the two animals be yoked together, an unfair share of the burden must fall upon one or the other. Could God have taught more clearly than thus He did by the mouth of the great leader of His people, that we must be merciful because our Father in Heaven is merciful?

Again, how rich in tender beauty are the songs of the Psalmist! What love breathes through those sweet 'Nature-Psalms' which speak of the beasts of the field, and the wild asses quenching their thirst at the valley-springs; the birds singing in the branches; the grass growing for the cattle as well as the green herb for the servie of man! Even the fir-trees and the cedars of Lebanon subserve the wild bird and the stork. The young lions and the young ravens do not cry in vain, and the sparrow and the swallow find their nesting-places beside God's altar. And when God consoles Job amid the cold orthodoxies of his friends, He declares the trust of His servant by pointing him not only to the sky, and the rain, and the crimson arch of dawn, but also to the wild goats and the zebras, the peacock and the ostrich, the horse and the eagle—to 'Behemoth trampling the forests, and Leviathan [illegible] the seas.' Nor are the least things of creation above the loving notice of the Supreme. 'There be four things,' says Solomon, 'which are little upon the earth, yet they are exceeding wise; the ants are a people not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer; the conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks; the locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands; the spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces.' Thus we are taught by the wisest of men to draw lessons from the least as well as from the greatest of the works of God.

"When we come to the Era of Christianity we find the same principles of compassion to the brute creation prominent in the New Testament—most of all, and to by far the greatest extent, in the words of Christ Himself. There is nothing in all human language more touching and more beautiful than His illustrations of God's tenderness for the works of nature—the flowers of the field, the creatures of air and wave. This thought filled my mind when I rode along the shore of the Lake of Galilee, under the tall flowering oleanders, and heard myriads of little birds twittering by the green water courses. When any of us see the poor, humble, brown sparrow, that cheers our dismal streets—how is it possible to help thinking of those most tender words, '*Are not two sparrows sold for one farthing; are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them*—not even that poor, little odd one of the five, which is of so little value that it is thrown in with the rest for nothing—*shall fall to the ground without your Father*? Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?'

"Tenderness is not usually associated with the stormy struggles and rough words of Luther's life, which, like those of St. Paul, were 'half-battles'; yet he, too, was full of gentle love towards all God's creatures. A hare fled to him at the Wartburg, and he saved it from the hunters, and saw in it an image of a poor, human soul hunted by Satan. 'That little fellow,' he said, when he saw a bird going to roost, 'has had its supper, and is now going to sleep quite

* Tobit v. 16, "So they went forth both, and *the young man's dog with them*." xi. 4, "So they went their way, and the dog went after them." It is, however, curious that "the dog," found in all the versions, is omitted in the Hebrew and Chaldee.



A SERENADE.

secure and content. Like David, it abides under the shadow of the Almighty, and lets God take care.' 'How glad are the little birds,' he said, 'singing so deliciously, and hopping from branch to branch. We might well take off our hats to them and say, "My dear Herr Doctor, we could not have learnt thy art of trustfulness. Thou sleepest all night, without care, in thy little nest; thou risest joyful in the morning, and praisest God, and then seekest thy daily food." Why cannot I, poor fool that I am, live like these living saints in fulness of content?' 'There go our preachers,' he said, as he watched the cattle going to pasture, 'who daily preach to us faith in God.' When his footsteps frightened the birds building their nests in his garden, he said, 'Ah! dear little bird, fly not from me; from my heart I wish thee well, if thou couldst but believe it. But just so do we distrust our dear Lord, who nevertheless gives us nothing but good.'

"Whenever a feeling is characteristic of all that is best in human nature, we may be sure that it will find expression in Art and Literature, as the great twin-exponents of elevated thought.

"Coming down to the eighteenth century, Hogarth, coarse as was the form assumed by his moral teaching, showed England how, in the career of Thomas Nero, the progress of cruelty began with torturing dogs and cats, and passed on to seduction and murder—lust hard by hate. 'If,' said Hogarth, 'my pictures have the effect of checking cruelty and unkindness to dumb creatures, I am more proud of having been their author than I could be of having painted Raphael's cartoons.' In our own days Sir Edwin Landseer, in the 'Highland Shepherd's Chief Mourner,' and the 'Distinguished Member of the Royal Humane Society,' has done much directly to foster kindness to animals, and perhaps even more indirectly in his many illustrations of the all-but-human qualities of the dog and the horse, the glad innocence of the squirrel and the bullfinch, and the joy and loveliness of so many wild creatures of wood and field.

"Literature, too, furnishes abundant lessons on the same theme in the greatest works of all ages. In Greek we have the Divine steeds of Achilles, not only mourning, but shedding human tears over their dead lord. In the Odyssey, the great chief, returning in the rage of a beggar, unrecognized by any human being, is yet at once recognized by Argus, his faithful dog, who licks his hand and dies. In the Agamemnon of Æschylus the cruelty of the sons of Atreus is symbolised by two eagles, one white, one black, that devour a hare quick with young; and the poet describes the wrath of Artemis as enkindled by the sight of the bloody banquet of these 'winged hounds of her father Zeus.'

"In Athenian history, even when the historian is narrating the wild disorder of the distressed population in their flight from Athens to Ægina before the face of Xerxes, he does not disdain to pause and mention the pathetic incident of the poor dog which, determined not to be abandoned by its owner, swam the whole way after the boats across the straits. Athens alone had an altar to Compassion, and Plutarch is the first classic writer who advocates kindness to animals. Roman literature is comparatively hard and cold in these respects, because it is the literature of a people

'Cruel by their sports, to blood inured';

yet we are told how Hortensius was not ashamed to weep for the death of a favorite lamprey; and Lesbia's sparrow, and Corinna's parrot and lapdog, and Agrippina's talking thrush and white nightingale, show that pet animals were precious and were tenderly treated in Roman homes.

"English literature is rich upon this theme. Such writings as those of White of Selborne, and Richard Jefferies, and Frank Buckland, are almost peculiar to England. These writers drew the chief happiness of their lives from kind familiarity with the animals which they made their friends, and in which they were able to recognize qualities unobservable by others.

"Every one will recall Addison's 'Transmigrations of Indur,' and the reproof with which it begins of a thoughtless act of cruelty. And, often as it has been quoted, Sterne's story of Uncle Toby and the bluebottle, for which after all there was as much room in the world as for himself, will never lose its charm. Not a few tales like 'Rab and his Friends' and 'Black Beauty' have done much to waken in their readers a sense of pity for the animate creatures of God's hands.

"The sensitive, loving hearts of the poets have, however, most deeply learnt to extend kindness to the world of animals. The compassionateness of Shakespeare speaks in his description of the poor hunted deer in the forest of Ardennes, and in the lines which warn us that

'the poor beetle that we tread upon
In corporal sufferance feels a pang as great
As when a giant dies.'

"With the revolt from the stilted artificialism of the eighteenth century the poets began to speak more freely. Burn's affecting poem to the

'Wee, sleekit, cowrin', timorous beastie'

whom his plough had disturbed, do equal honour to his head and his heart.

"Cowper's paper on his tame hares, and his exquisite little poem to record the anecdote of his dog Beau and the water-lily, are still read with pleasure, and indeed it was oftenest among his tame animals that he found peace:—

'Wild, timid hares were brought from woods to share his home caresses,
Uplooking in his human eyes with sylvan tenderness.'

Rewarded by their love and gratitude, he learnt to write:—

'I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though blessed with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet, wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon the worm
That crawls at evening upon the public path.'

Who has not read the lines of Scott on the dog which stayed for months by the corpse of his master, who had been lost on Helvellyn? or those of Campbell, on the parrot from the Spanish Main, which after long years in England, fluttered and died for joy when addressed in the Spanish tongue of its first kind owner?

or those of Wordsworth on the pathetic incident of Hartleap Well, which end :—

'The Being that is in the clouds and air,
That is on the green leaves among the groves,
Maintains a deep and reverential care
For the unoffending creatures whom He loves.
. . . . . .
One lesson, shepherd, let us two divide,
Taught both by what she knows and what conceals;
Never to mix our pleasure and our pride
With sorrow of the meanest thing that feels.'

And the last poet, whose bust has been added to Westminster Abbey, devotes his best poem to this one lesson conveyed with a melody so subtle, and such weirdness of imaginative passion. That poem ends with the true and famous words :—

'He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man, and bird, and beast;
He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the great God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.'

One of his early poems, "On a young ass," evoked the sneers of Byron, but he had no reason to blush for them; and Byron himself was passionately devoted to his dog Boatswain.

"None felt more intensely on this matter than the poet-painter Blake. He was so innocent and so open-eyed to the visions of God, that he saw what other men could not see, and dared to feel and speak the truth more strongly than others less endowed than he was with 'the vision and the faculty divine.' There is something better than hallucination in the lines :—

'A Robin Redbreast in a cage
Puts all Heaven in a rage;
A dog starved at his master's gate
Predicts the ruin of the state;
A game-cock clipped and armed for fight
Doth the rising sun affright;
A horse, misused upon the road,
Calls to Heaven for human blood;
Each outcry of the hunted hare
A fibre from the brain doth tear;
A skylark wounded on the wing
Doth make a cherub cease to sing.'

"Let those who will, represent the existence of a Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as due only to mawkish sentiment. In doing so, they evince a callous heart, and prove their ignorance of the commonest facts of psychology. For certain it is that cruelty to animals and cruelty to human beings are very closely akin. The brutal callousness of heart which made the Romans of the Empire look on in myriads at the bloody butcheries of the Amphitheatre, led them into atrocious indifference to the tortures which they inflicted on their slaves. Merciful Emperors like Titus and Marcus Aurelius abhorred these shows, while Caligula and Domitian delighted in them. Even in England, when men could find amusement in bear baiting, they could also witness without a shudder the mutilations inflicted by the hangman in the drawing and quartering of half-strangled wretches; and the vile spectacle of the cockpit helped to make them indifferent to the Draconian savagery of the penal laws.

"Individuals, no less than nations, prove the truth of the axiom of Solomon, that 'the merciful man is merciful to his beast.' It was his love for animals which brightened the whole life of Frank Buckland, and made him so kind that neither man nor woman had ever heard hard word, or ever received unkind deed, from him. And when he lay on his deathbed he made this remark, so full of pathos: 'God has been so good, so very good to the little fishes, that I am sure He will not let their inspector come to utter shipwreck.' Is it not this the lesson which he had learnt from Christ's consolation, 'Fear not: ye are of more value than many sparrows?'

"The very word 'humanity'—which has passed from its primary meaning of the 'nature of man,' and the whole race of man, into the secondary meaning of benevolence and kindliness—shows that, by the universal suffrage, compassionate feelings are the marked characteristics of the true man. The close connection between the words 'human' and 'humane' illustrates Bishop Butler's contention that compassion is 'an original, distinct, particular affection in human nature.' And this human mercy is, as Shakespeare said, the reflection of Divine mercy :—

'It is the attribute of God Himself,
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy tempers justice.'

"An eloquent writer has truly said that 'mercy is the air in which we breathe, the daily light which doth shine about us, the gracious rain of God's inheritance; it is the public spring for all the thirsty, the common hospital for all the needy; all the streets of the Church are paved with these stones; yea, the very presence-chamber of God is hung round with this curious arras; all the Eden of God is watered by these rivers. Mercy is the first petitioner's suit, and the first believer's article, and were it not for mercy there would not be one regenerate saint on earth, nor one glorified saint in heaven.'

"But it may be argued that in our own days there is no longer any need for the existence of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"Now it is true that in nothing is the growth of public opinion more remarkable than in the enlightenment which has led Englishmen to abhor every form of cruelty. It is illustrated by the almost total abolition of the brutal system of corporal punishment in schools, which existed in the earliest days, and continued unbroken to the beginning of the present century. A remarkable chapter on this subject might be written. Men are not wanting who bewail the loss of a more Spartan discipline, and think that, in some directions, we have prized mercy to the length of softness. Into that question I will not enter, but I claim for this Society the merits of still educating callous consciences, and still flinging a protecting ægis over the helpless animal world. Is there, for instance, no cruelty to horses, which would be multiplied tenfold but for the wholesome dread of prosecution by the agents of this Society? Look at the thousands of horses in our streets. 'Can any man,' asks Mr. Ruskin, 'account for all that happens to a single cab-horse? has he ever looked fairly at the fate of one of those beasts when it is dying, measured the work it has

done, and the reward it has got, put its hands upon its wounds, and so looked up to heaven with an entire understanding of heaven's ways about the horse? Yet the horse is a fact, no dream, no revelation among the myrtle trees by night; and the dust it dies upon, and the dogs that eat it, are facts; and he whose it was till its knees were broken over the hurdles, who had an immortal soul and wealth and peace, and who, it may be, corrupted the innocent and oppressed the poor, and has at this moment of his prosperous life as many curses waiting round about him, with their death-eye fixed upon him, biding their time, as ever the poor cab-horse had launched at him in meaningless blasphemies when his failing feet stumbled—has such a man no guilt, no responsibility? shall he have no stripes?

"Thus there is not only room still left for the action of this Royal Society, but we may be very thankful for the indication of our natural character afforded by the fact that it is said to be an institution peculiar to England. Mercy has perhaps sprung up among us from a sense of gratitude to the animals who can be such delightful companions, for, according to Mons. Théophile Gautier, the regard of Englishmen for dogs and horses was 'thème ordinaire des caricatures de 1815.' It was established to carry out the following aims:—

"(1) The circulation of papers among persons intrusted with cattle, such as coachmen, carters, and drovers.

"(2) The introduction to schools of books calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals.

"(3) Frequent appeals to the public through the press—awakening more general attention.

"(4) The periodical delivery of discourses from the pulpit.

"(5) The employment of constables in the markets and streets; and

"(6) The prosecution of persons guilty of flagrant acts of cruelty, with publicity to the proceedings.

"Thus the Society is both punitive and educational. For many years it caused the correction of more than 5,000 offences yearly, while at the same time it endeavors to elevate human nature into greater kindliness by means partly of more thorough knowledge.

"How great, for instance, is the service which the Society has rendered to man's true and invaluable friend, the horse! It has published leaflets showing the amount of needless and horrible cruelty inflicted by sheer ignorance, by gingering, twitching, burning gums, docking, nicking, and spaying. It has also protested against the use of bearing reins, the torturing of horses by use when they are unfit, or when their wounds are raw, the brutal abuse of the whip, over-loading, ill-treatment of the feet, and many other forms of thoughtless inhumanity. To protect the dog it has warned against worming the tail, and docking or croping the ears of dogs, and it has published hints on their wise and kindly treatment. 'Donkeys and cats have had their lives rendered happier by its advice. Hundreds of children have been taught by it how to treat their pets with wise consideration. Birds of all kinds have had its thoughtful consideration, and its merciful rules have even been extended to crabs and lobsters.* Besides those efforts it has exerted all its powers to check the underfeeding of animals; the cruel conveyance of animals on railways or in steamboats; the cruel tying of the legs of sheep, calves, and poultry; the overstocking of cows' udders with milk; the bleeding of calves shortly before slaughter; the plucking of feathers from the bodies of living poultry; the exposure of shorn sheep and horses to inclement weather; the setting of dogs, cocks, and other animals to fight; the vivisection of animals not previously rendered insensible to pain; and the ill-treatment and torture of animals in any other way. And besides these endeavors it has tried to introduce better roads and pavements; better methods of slaughtering; better methods of horse-shoeing; improved cattle trucks and boats; and better laws for animals in every country. Among its latest efforts it has disseminated evidence to prove the cruelty of the practice of dishorning cattle. It has also organized a Ladies' Committee to spread the work of education among all classes, but especially among the young.

"The London School Board accepted a sum of £100, which is distributed in prizes to pupil-teachers and to boys and girls in their schools who show the greatest proficiency in a knowledge of the habits, wants, and proper treatment of animals.† Considerable sums of money have been spent by this Committee in the dissemination of humane principles in Spain, Portugal, and Italy. Four urgent subjects are now under the Society's consideration—the inspection of animals in mines; the introduction into schools of reading books which may inculcate humane principles; the protection of animals from cruel experiments; and the prevention of the miseries caused to cattle in transit ships.‡

"The history of the Society may be said to begin with the 'Act to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of cattle,' introduced by Mr. Martin in July, 1822. The immense growth of opinion since that day may best be measured by the fact that this Bill, so humane and so necessary, was received with utter ridicule! In 1811, when Lord Erskine had stood up in the House of Lords to ask for justice to the lower animals, and had said that they have rights as well as we, his voice was drowned with jeers, insults, and cock-crowings! When this was the tone in the upper classes, it is not surprising that atrocious cruelty to God's dumb creatures

* It is curious to read the list of animals tortured in 1890, and the number of convictions obtained against the torturers. They were as follows:—Horse, 3,780; donkey, 186; cattle, 161; sheep, 77; pig, 45; goat, 4; dog, 80; cat, 84; rabbit, 5; lama, 1; camel, 2; monkey, 1; fowl, 36; duck, 8; turkey, 1; goose, 5; pigeon, 3; peacock, 2; and linnet, 1.

† Papers of questions were sent last year to 6,000 metropolitan schools. In 1891 no less than 61,460 essays were sent from 828 schools, and 1,645 prizes and certificates were given.

‡ Of 552,000 head of cattle transported to this county, 1 in every 100 dies *en route*.

marked men's actions among the less educated. 'The most reckless and savage punishment, and the most disgusting disregard to the bodily sufferings of animals, were exhibited unconcealed in the highways and streets daily; festering sores, discharging wounds, excruciating lameness, and tottering infirmity called not forth modern devices to evade public reprobation, and without disguise the lash and goad worked their bloody inflictions. The uncombined efforts of a few benevolent individuals were no check to these evils; and hence it became necessary to establish a society which should unite the friends of dumb animal creatures.' Accordingly the Society was formed on June 16th, 1824. The patronage of the Queen and the Duchess of Kent gave it an immense impulse,* and in 1840, by Her Majesty's command, it was honored with the title of 'Royal.' It has now long outgrown the stage of ridicule, and among many other achievements, may boast of the suppression of Smithfield Market; the prohibition of bull-baiting, cock-fighting, badger-baiting, and other cruel sports; the passing of a law to regulate knackers' yards; the prohibition (in 1854) of the use of dogs as beasts of burden, and the passing in 1849 of a more effective act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. During its course it has helped to educate the conscience punitively as well as didactically, by procuring the conviction of upwards of 93,000 offenders; and thus it has driven cruelty to be cautious. The circulation of its many pamphlets—and especially of the *Animal World* and the *Band of Mercy*—have trained the younger generation in better principles. The letter and donation of the Queen at the Jubilee of the Society in 1874, and her presence at the Annual Meeting in the Royal Albert Hall in 188 , have been beautiful evidences of that tenderness of heart which have endeared Her Majesty to all classes of her subjects.

"The total receipts of the Society in 1890 were £11,277, of which £7,264 was left in legacies.

"Such are the main facts in the history and achievements of a Society of which the world-wide influence has been no less precious than its immediate results. It only remains to add a word about a Society which may be regarded as a natural outcome of the principles which it had so long inculcated. The *Association for providing Metropolitan Drinking Fountains and Cattle Troughs* might seem to many to have but a narrow scope, and yet it has performed a much-needed mission of mercy. It was founded in April, 1859, by the late Mr. Samuel Gurney, who was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. Joseph Fry. Any one who has travelled for hours in tropic countries, where water is often unattainable, has witnessed the intense joy and relief of men and animals when they approach a well or a pool. The Arabs will toss their lances, urge their willing horses to full speed, and shout, 'Water! water! Snow in the sun! snow in the sun!' But the sufferings from thirst may be just as great in the streets of crowded cities, as we must often have observed in watching the poor jaded, moaning, overdriven herds of bewildered beasts, with their tongues hanging out of their mouths. These sufferings of sheep, horses, oxen, and their drivers have now been partially relieved. There are now in London and its suburbs more than 500 troughs for cattle, and more than 500 fountains for human beings, and it is estimated, certainly by no extravagant computation, that there are more than 25,000,000 men and animals who find comfort and refreshment from this humane scheme. The average amount paid to the water companies for water yearly is £1,500. From time to time the number of those who use the fountains and troughs during twenty-four consecutive hours are taken. It was found on one occasion that 16,452 human beings used three fountains, and 6,583 horses, besides other animals, drank at three troughs in twenty-four hours; and the total number of drinkers at 566 troughs and 587 fountains during a year is estimated at more than 700,000, oxen, sheep, and dogs not being included. But a quarter of a century ago London was to the itinerant poor like the ocean to the poet's Ancient Mariner, for while water companies and turncocks, water-pipes and fire-mains showed that there 'was water, water everywhere,' the fruitless search of many a weary one for a draught of the refreshing fluid gave painful evidence that there was practically 'not a drop to drink.' The first free drinking fountain in London was erected by Mr. Gurney at his own expense on Snow Hill. It was found that as many as 5,000 persons used it daily, and the workingmen of the neighborhood presented a memorial to Mr. Gurney, not only thanking him for the inestimable boon, but imploring him to secure the erection of other fountains in different parts of the metropolis. The Association sprang into existence to meet this felt and acknowledged need, and if it be one of the least intrusive and most limited of our philanthropies, it probably alleviates more suffering and creates more happiness than many which achieve smaller results with larger pretensions."

* The Queen had become a patron of the Society in 1835, two years before she ascended the throne.

Various English and Irish Reports, Etc.

The following English, Irish and Australasian Humane Society Reports have been received at the Humane office, Toronto:—

1. Tenth Report (1891) of the Southampton, Winchester and Romsey Branches of the Royal Society. Mrs. Suckling is one of the lady managers. Ninety-seven convictions for cruelty, chiefly to horses, were obtained during the year.

2. Fourth Report (1891) of the Dorset Branch of the Royal Society. 143 cases were inquired into, and 107 convictions obtained—59 in the case of horses, and 7 in the case of donkeys.

3. First Report (1890-91) of the Ladies Cosmopolitan Humane Association, of Torquay.

4. Twenty-First Report (1890-91) of the Cork

Society. 133 cases were considered. Only 2 cases of extreme cruelty are reported. The fines varied from £1 to £5 in each case.

5. Twelfth Report (1891) of the Cottage Home for Little Children, Kingstown, near Dublin. The Honorary Secretary, Miss Barrett, has corresponded with our Society on the subject of kindred institutions in Canada.

6. Eighteenth Report (1889) of the Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals. 621 cases were considered by this Society, and 141 convictions, varying from less than £1 to £10, were secured. The average penalty for the year was £3 6*s.* 5½*d.*, about $16.50. In a publication for Bands of Mercy, the selections made are from our Society's "Aims and Objects"—(though not named) sent to Melbourne Society by Mrs. Suckling, and referred to elsewhere.

XVII. REPORT OF HUMANE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Humane Societies—in the largest sense—are of comparatively recent origin in the United States. They were chiefly formed for the protection of animals against cruelty, and did not include women and children in the scope of their benevolent work. This is now happily changed, and nearly all of them look after both, and some, (notably those of Western Pennsylvania and Connecticut,) protect aged persons from neglect and cruelty. The former reports three cases: (1) A woman, aged 90, imprisoned in a room without fire by her daughter and son-in-law. They were prosecuted, and she was placed in a home. (2) A woman, aged 80, was turned out on the street. Her two sons were prosecuted and sent to jail until they would agree to pay for her support. (3) An old man, suffering from an incurable disease, was cruelly ill-treated by his wife and son. He was removed to the County Home, until death ended his sufferings. The Connecticut Society reports the case of a woman of 92 left alone in her house, and often suffering for food and warmth. Three sons lived in the same town, one reported to be worth $75,000. The neighbors cared for her until the Society saw that she was properly cared for. She said she would rather starve than let her sons know that she complained.

Date of Various American Societies.

The New York Society is one of the oldest, having been established by the noted Henry Bergh in 1866. Pennsylvania followed suit in 1867; San Francisco and Erie County, N.Y., in 1868; the Woman's Pennsylvania Branch, and Illinois, in 1869; Rhode Island and Washington, D.C., in 1870; Cleveland, Rochester, New York and Ohio in 1873; and so on, until now the number of these Societies in the United States is about 80.

The Central American Society.

The general representative, or Parent American Humane Society, was established in 1877. It meets annually in various places. The twelfth session was held in Toronto in 1888. At the following meeting, held in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1889, a most interesting paper was read by Mrs. Caroline E. White, President of the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society, on the progress of the Humane movement during the last twenty years.

General Historical Review of Humane Societies.

She [illegible]:—"When Richard Martin, a member [illegible]ament from Galway, stood upon the floor [illegible] House of Commons to defend the bill wh[illegible] he had just introduced into that body, making cruelty to animals punishable by law, he took the first important step that ever had been taken in the history of the world (with the exception of an abortive attempt made a short time before by Lord Erskine) toward the organized protection of the inferior orders of creation. Notwithstanding his brave action and the success which attended his efforts, and the subsequent formation of the English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals sixty-five years ago, the movement in behalf of these humble friends of ours was confined to a small portion of country, and can only be said to have become general about twenty years ago when our noble, true-hearted predecessor, Mr. Bergh, first called attention to the subject, and organized the first society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in this country. Whether that movement has made so rapid a progress in these twenty years as it might reasonably be expected to have done, is what we are about to consider. That the number of humane societies has greatly multiplied is certain. There being at this present time 115 in the United States, several in Canada, 11 in the provinces, 36 in Europe, 1 in Africa, 2 in Asia, 1 or 2 in Australia, and a few in Central and South America; but the working of these associations is often confined to a few persons who are particularly interested in the subject, and can hardly be said to represent the feeling of the mass of the people. Whether humane ideas and ways of thinking are spreading among the intelligent and cultivated portion of the community, is the question to which I propose to give an answer in accordance with the observations that I have been enabled to make. A casual looker-on might be disposed to give a negative response to this query, and with some reason, since there have been so many cruel practices and customs that have either originated during the last two decades, or have been carried on in defiance of the better and higher sentiments of our nature. The atrocious custom of docking horses' tails, the cruel and senseless overhead check-rein or Kemble Jackson bit, the burr bit, or other contrivances to inflict suffering upon horses, and make them restless and uneasy, consequently more spirited in appearance, the dehorning of cattle, have all come into vogue of late years. What moreover shall we say of the wholesale massacre of the birds, of the almost total extinction of some of the most beautiful varieties of the feathered denizens of our forests and groves, as well as of the insectivorous species, so useful to the husbandman and farmer, and the consequent loss of an incalculable amount of grain and agricultural products, and all this for no end whatever but

to gratify the vanity and love of adornment of the female portion of the community. The attempt also to revive fox hunting in different portions of this country, and the effort in Europe to introduce bull-fighting into countries where it never existed before, are joined with the other instances I have mentioned, enough to discourage one who merely regards the matter superficially and is disposed to draw hasty conclusions from outside appearances. I do not, however, hesitate to maintain that the movement so dear to the hearts of all of us here is making sure progress, and there are indications to point out that the right of animals to humane treatment is being more carefully considered, and more generally conceded of late than has ever yet been the case. It is true that there has been an effort to introduce fox-hunting into portions of the New England and Middle States, but it has aroused a strong opposition and has been either bitterly denounced or held up to ridicule by that guardian of our manners and morals, the 'press.' It is a fact that the fashion of docking horses has been revived, but instead of its being tacitly adopted and eliciting little or no adverse comment, as was the case when it was generally practised some fifty years ago, it has awakened an outburst of indignation, particularly in Boston, where eighty-two of the ladies of the highest position in the city have signed a protest against the cruel practice, which appeared in the daily papers on the 1st and 2nd of May. And the active and energetic president of the society there, has succeeded in obtaining a law making this mutilation a penal offence, with a fine of $500 attached, where a conviction can be obtained. The slaughter of birds for the purpose of procuring ornaments for women's bonnets and dresses, has been a very great and wide-spread evil, but it has not been allowed to go on without strong condemnation from the more thoughtful and considerate portion of the community. The newspapers and magazines have been filled with articles both in prose and verse against the cruel fashion, and a wide-spread organization has been formed both in Great Britain and this country, the members of which pledge themselves never to wear any bird or any portion of a bird, unless ostrich or other feathers which do not necessitate the death of the bird in order to obtain them.

"An important decision lately given by Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of England, affords a notable instance of the advance of humane ideas with reference to animals. It was in a suit brought against some cattle owners on a charge of cruelty in dehorning their cattle. Toward the close of his written judgment, Lord Coleridge says: 'I deny that any or all of the reasons given are sufficient to constitute a necessity for the operation, or to justify it. Necessity, to constitute an excuse under the act, does not mean simply that the object of the operation can not be otherwise secured. There must be some proportion between the object and the means. The mutilation of horses and bulls is necessary, if properly performed, and so is lawful, because without it the animals could not be kept. But to put thousands of cows or oxen to the hideous torture described in the evidence, in order to put a few pounds more into the pockets of their owners, is an instance of utter disproportion between the result and the practice described, and is barbarous and unlawful. I am not afraid of the possible application of the principle to other practices not yet assailed, but which may perhaps turn out to be prohibited by law. If the suffering inflicted is really necessary, it may be excused; but if it is not so, then it is, in the language of Mr. Justice Wightman, 'an unnecessary abuse of the animal, and there can be no legal right to inflict it,' a conclusion not of mere sentimentalism, but of plain good sense.'

"That this is a most important step in the progress of our work is evident, since it can be applied to so many of the cruelties which heretofore it has been difficult to proceed against on account of the great uncertainty as to whether a conviction could be obtained. An intelligent magistrate would see at once its application to the docking of horses, the cutting off of the tails of dogs, many vivisectional experiments, etc.

"The spread of humane ideas and practices in a large portion of Northern Europe, particularly in the treatment of horses, is very gratifying to one who has an opportunity to note it, as I had in the past year. During a residence of some months in Germany and Austria I was really amazed to see how little horses were beaten or abused on the public thoroughfares. I never saw a car horse struck while there, nor, with one or two exceptions, did I see a horse struck under any circumstances. One of these I considered afforded so remarkable an instance of the respect of Europeans for law and authority, as well as of their readiness to comply with an injunction to merciful treatment, that I deem it worthy of being related. I made a sojourn of about a month in Karlsbad, which, as is well known, is a small town or village situated in a narrow valley, with high hills on each side—some of these hills having streets, paved for some distance, running up their sides. I was on my way, in company with a young lady, to the celebrated Sprudel Spring, when I saw at the foot of one of these hills a wagon heavily loaded with sacks of grain, drawn by two fine horses, who were being urged by their driver up the steep ascent to the warehouse, situated on one side of the street some distance higher. The horses, I could see, were straining every nerve; but the hill was very steep and the load heavy, consequently they were unable to do what was desired of them, which inability was the cause, as is often the case, of a shower of blows. The driver had evidently obtained the assistance of some other men who were furnished with whips, and as we approachod, they were all engaged in beating the horses. As soon as I saw it I hastened forward, and knowing that the men could not probably understand one word of English, I summoned the somewhat limited knowledge of German which I possessed to my aid, and told them to stop at once, or I would make a complaint of them. The word complaint appeared to possess an almost magic power. They instantly desisted, but crowded round me, pouring forth a string of sentences with such volubility

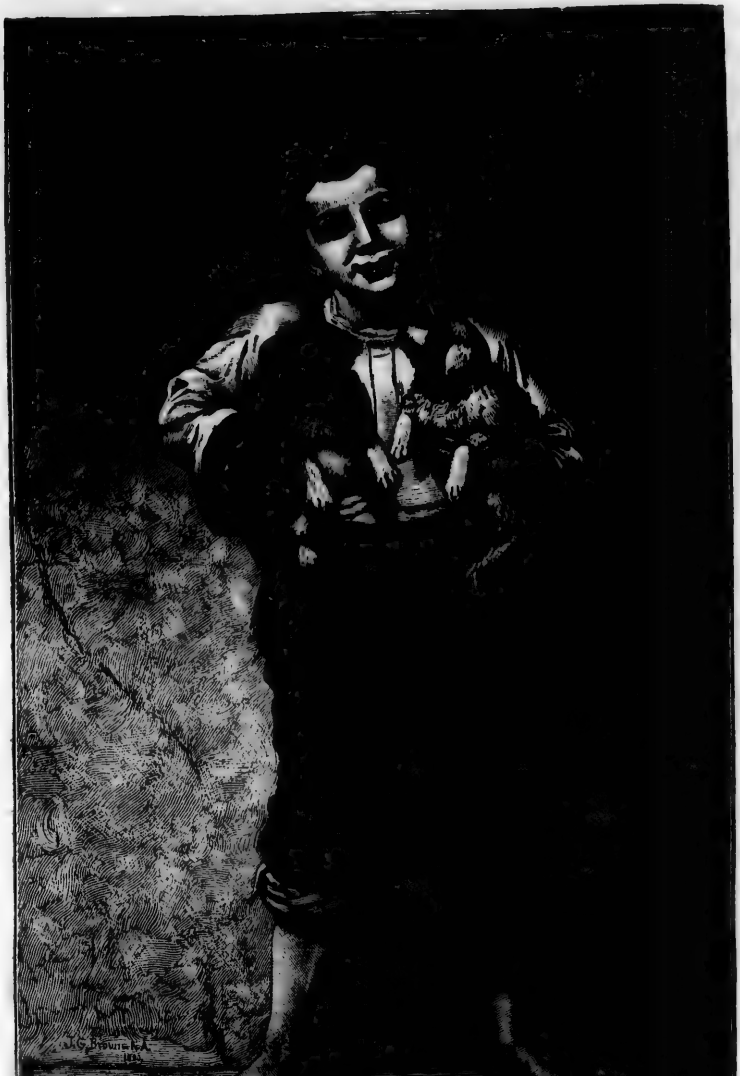
that I could not understand one word, but which from being familiar with such cases at home, I knew to mean that it was all the fault of the horses; that they could get up the hill if they chose; that they were lazy, and could do better if they tried, etc. I maintained my ground firmly, and replied that they could not do any more, and were striving their very best, which was indeed evident enough to any unprejudiced observer. I remained on the spot, and the horses were never struck another blow from the time I first remonstrated. The men took the sacks of grain off, one by one, each carrying one on his shoulders to the warehouse above; and what seemed to me a little remarkable, they did not attempt to get the horses up the hill even when the load was half removed, but allowed the wagon to remain where it was until the last sack had been lifted from it. I did not stand there long enough to see all this done, but in returning from my walk a short time after, ascertained it to be the case.

"In England, too, particularly in London, the horses appeared to me, as a general thing, treated with great care and attention; but I was not so much impressed with what I saw either in Scotland or Ireland. The very efficient and powerful English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which has its seat in London, cannot naturally give so much attention to Scotland and Ireland as it does at home, and the organizations which have been formed in those countries have not as yet attained to anything like the power and activity of the parent society. In Southern Europe the work is progressing very slowly. The societies in Spain are struggling along; and in order apparently to render their labors a little more acceptable, they take the vegetable kingdom under their care, and call themselves societies for the protection of *Plants* and Animals. In Italy they are not much better off. The principal organizations are at Florence, Turin, Milan, Rome and Naples; but they are very poor, and their field of action is consequently very limited. They have been mostly started and kept alive heretofore by English and American residents, the Italian nation not having apparently awakened to the necessity of such an endeavor; but to this rule there are exceptions, as in the case of the actress Ristori, who takes a great interest in the Roman Society. One difficulty that they all have to contend against is, that until they have amassed a considerable sum of money they cannot be incorporated, and so long as they are not incorporated organizations, the Government does not treat them as worthy of consideration. The French Society at Paris has more money and more influence, but is nevertheless greatly hampered by the restrictions placed upon it by the Government, and which, to English and American minds, accustomed as they are to such great freedom, appear intolerably galling. For instance, they cannot hold a meeting without the consent of the Government. They cannot give a reward or a prize to a policeman without its consent, and this prevents them from enlisting the police force on their side, and consequently from obtaining the immense amount of service and protection for the animals that it is in the power of the police to afford when they choose to exercise that power.

"It was owing mainly to this fact, I was told by one of the officers, when I visited the Society last winter, that there is so much difficulty in checking the eternal whipping of the cab and carriage horses that goes on in Paris, and which so much annoys American visitors to the gay capital. If the Society were allowed to reward the police, or to pay them in any manner whatever, they might be instructed to prevent this abuse of the cab horses; and, to a great extent, it might be practicable for them to do so, but the whipping is not severe enough to furnish cause for a prosecution, so nothing whatever is done with regard to it.

"It may be asked if the police will not, of their own accord, check this beating of the horses, to which we are obliged to answer regretfully that they will not. Any one who has had much experience in the working of a large Society, knows that the police are not, as a general thing, inclined to do anything toward the protection of animals, unless stimulated by the hope of *reward*. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule, and the exceptions are rare. It may be different after we have had a century of humane education. I speak of the matter as it now stands.

"The last and one of the most striking instances that I will adduce of the spread of humane sentiments is the anti-vivisection agitation and consequent formation of several societies, having for their aim the total abolition of cruel experimentation upon animals. Two or three of these exist in Europe, and one in this country; but by far the most influential and wide-reaching is the one in London, generally called the Victoria Street Society. One would scarcely believe, unless being convinced by reading over the list of officers, how many of the best known, and what we generally call the best people of England, are either engaged in or in sympathy with this work. Men of such well-known goodness and benevolence as the late Lord Shaftesbury and his brother-in-law, Lord Mount Temple; eminent men, such as Cardinal Manning, Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of England, the Archbishop of Tuam, Jacob Bright, M.P., the celebrated surgeon, Mr. Lawson Tait; men and women of great intellectual power, such as Robert Browning, Alfred Tennyson, and Francis Power Cobb, a number of the Bishops of the Church of England, the Chief Rabbi of the Jews, a considerable portion of the English nobility, including the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Bute, the Marquis of Hertford, the Marquis of Worcester, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl of Darnley, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Countess of Portsmouth, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Cardross, Lord Congleton, Lady Mount Temple, Lady Edith Ashley, and others whom I will not take the time to mention—all these are affiliated with the work of the Victoria Street Society. Can any one doubt for a moment that when people such as these give their influence, and in many cases their most strenuous endeavors, toward helping along the anti-vivisection movement, that, as I said in the beginning, humane ideas and ways of thinking



FOSTERAGE—HUMANE SOCIETY BEGINNINGS.

are spreading among the intelligent and cultivated portion of the community? Have I not then established my claim?

"It is true that this progress, which I maintain is taking place, is slow, but we know that all great reforms move slowly. It is also true that there will always be room for further progress, so long as the world lasts and human nature continues what it is. Until the millennium, when 'the lion and the lamb shall lie down together,' cruelty to the helpless and uncomplaining, such as children and animals, will continue. This must not, however, discourage us. We cannot enter into the unfathomable designs of God, nor can we always explain why these things are allowed to take place, but we know that it is for some good reason. It remains, then, for us not to cavil or complain, but, putting our shoulders to the wheel, strive in good earnest to help on the work which has for its end the lightening of the heavy burdens that are laid upon these poor little ones, and on these dumb friends of our race. Let us not be deterred by any fear of ridicule, or being considered reformatory, unfashionable, or peculiar. Let us turn a deaf ear to these considerations, and listen only to the 'still, small voice' which tells us that we should feel for the suffering of others, as if it were our own. So feeling and so striving, shall we, when our last hour comes, have the blessed consciousness that our lives have not been in vain, and that we leave the world a little better than we found it."

Humane Progress in the United States.

In reply to a question, Mrs. White said:—

"Four States have lately passed a law against pigeon shooting. That certainly shows progress. And then all that has been attained by new laws being passed in Massachusetts, is remarkable. There are new societies being established; there has been one in Georgia for a long time. It was gotten up by a woman, the daughter of Governor King. She went to the Legislature and did everything herself. Arkansas has a Society also. The humane treatment of children is decidedly on the increase among the people in general."

In addition to the valuable sketch of what has been done to advance the humane cause during the last twenty years, the following is a summary of statutes passed in the New England States, etc. It was prepared and read by Mr. Frank B. Fay, Secretary of the Massachusetts Society. He said:—

"I desire, briefly, to note a part of the statutes which some of the Eastern States have, and which all ought to adopt.

"1. *The neglect law*, which authorizes the rescue of children under fourteen years of age, and committing them to state, city, or town authorities during minority.

"2. *Non-support law*, which punishes by fine and imprisonment a parent who unreasonably neglects to support his children.

"3. *Guardianship law*, which authorizes the civil court to transfer children from unfit parents to proper ones, and gives children over fourteen years of age the right to nominate their own guardian.

"4. *Adoption law*, which authorizes the adoption of children by consent of parents, or without their consent if they have failed to support them for two years, or have been convicted of being common drunkards or wantons.

"Other laws:

"5. Providing for imprisonment for abandoning an infant.

"6. Forbidding sale to children of liquors, fire-arms or other weapons, tobacco, dangerous toys and obscene literature.

"7. Forbidding exhibition of deformed children.

"8. Forbidding performance of children under fifteen years of age on the stage in singing, playing on musical instruments, dancing, or acting as an acrobat, except by the written consent of the town or city authorities.

"9. Forbidding their employment in any dangerous occupation.

"10. Providing severe punishment for abduction of girls for vicious purposes.

"11. Children under twelve not to be employed in factories when schools are in session—and not under fourteen, unless they have had twenty weeks' schooling in preceding year, and limits the number of hours in which any minor shall be employed.

"12. Children under twelve not to be sent to prison, and older children not to be placed in same cell with adult criminals.

"13. Messenger boys not to be sent to disorderly houses.

"14. Children over eight years not to be retained in an alms-house, but must be boarded out by the authorities in some suitable family.

"15. Providing for sanitary regulation and fire escapes in factories where children are employed.

"16. Licenses required for baby farms.

"17. Providing for trial of juvenile offenders and cases of neglected children in a separate court apart from adult criminals.

"18. Forbidding minors to remain in bar-rooms, billiard-rooms, bowling alleys or theaters without consent of parents.

"19. Preventing parents from allowing their children to peddle on the street without a license, or to beg."

American Humane Society Reports.

NEW YORK.—The Parent Society in the United States for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is that of New York, founded by the late distinguished philanthrophist, Henry Bergh, who devoted the best years of his life to this most benevolent work. From the 26th Report of this Society, we learn that it had during 1891, 1,071 cases prosecuted in the courts; 5,725 dis-

abled horses suspended from work; 2,620 disabled horses humanely destroyed; 2,212 small disabled animals humanely put to death; 578 disabled horses removed from streets in ambulances; 6,891 complaints investigated.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Instituted in 1867. The 24th Report for 1891 states that the number of cases prosecuted was 290; cases remedied by advice and remonstrance, 4,299; variously disabled horses and mules suspended from labour, 3,331; pads ordered where sores existed, 1,804; complaints against passenger railway companies, 712; stock in transit compelled to be fed and watered, 450; railway overcrowding of cattle prevented, 103; coops of poultry relieved from overcrowding, 1,464; horses blanketed by order, 569; distension of cows udders, prevented, 290; fast driving, stoning and beating cattle stopped, 366; suffering animals humanely killed, 185; warnings given by the Secretary, 431; disabled animals removed in the ambulance, 65; abandoned horses cared for, 12; dog and cock fights prevented, 3; total of all kinds, 14,330. This report deals with the subjects of docking, etc. On the subject of horse shoeing, the report quotes Dr. James Hamilton, an eminent writer and lecturer on the subject of shoeing and diseases of the foot, as follows:—"Not five horses in a hundred, shod by the system in general use, have in a few years sound, healthy feet. Contraction and its consequences—corns, quarter cracks, thickening of lateral cartilage, inflammation and ulceration of the navacular bone and coffin joint, with other changes of structure that make the horse liable to soreness or uncurable lameness are the rule, while horses having sound, healthy feet are the exception. The loss to the people of the country from this cause—ignorant, bad shoeing—is enormous, and could, except in some serious cases, be entirely prevented or cured by good shoeing and proper treatment.

WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.—Organized in 1869. This branch deals with the same subjects as the parent society. The 23rd report for 1891 discusses a variety of matters, chiefly from a local standpoint, such as pigeon shooting, street car horses, humane education and formation of Bands of Mercy, cattle cars, dishorning, humane killing of cattle, etc. One of the most important features of the work of this Branch is the care and painless destruction of vagrant dogs. The number of dogs taken to the "City Dog Pound and Shelter" during 1891 was 6,052, of these 4,928 were destroyed; 190 dogs were humanely destroyed for private parties, total 5,118; 60 escaped, returned or were sold; 1084 redeemed (at $2 each); goats taken up and sent to the Almshouse, 152. The following humane way of dealing with special cases is interesting. "The Society gave aid as usual to many poor persons who could not raise the full amount of $2, and who urged various pleas for help: Women who take in washing depend on their dog to guard the clothes in the yard; a family living close to a stable from which rats in large numbers invade them, could not live there but for their dog; or the dog is the children's pet; or it belongs to a sick child; a labouring man urges that he has been long out of work and his children raised the dog and cannot bear to lose it."

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—Organized in 1875. The 16th Report for 1890 states that 284 cases of cruelty to children, 16 to aged persons, 965 to animals were dealt with during the year. Owing to the experience of its agents and their systematic methods of work (the Report says) it is believed that but very few cases of ill-treatment of the aged, dumb animals or little children escape the attention of the Society.

PENNSYLVANIA CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The work of this, and other kindred societies, excites the deepest interest in all humane society circles. They deal with the most important, and yet most difficult part of the work; they often have also to suffer from cases of gross ingratitude on the part of parents and others connected with children rescued from want and misery. Nevertheless, that does not deter such societies as that of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Baltimore—all devoted to the same noble object—the rescue and protection of children. The Society under notice, in its 15th Report, states that during the fifteen years it has been in operation, it has received and investigated 11,558 complaints, involving the custody of 26,686 children, obtained 3,131 convictions in the cases prosecuted, and removed 8,241 children from immoral and vicious surroundings. It has also clothed, fed and sheltered 4,061 children, and furnished 37,984 meals. Nearly one thousand (921) cases were investigated during 1891, involving the cases of 2,117 children.

MASSACHUSETT'S CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY.—The proper title of this Society, somewhat like that of Pennsylvania, is a society "for Prevention of Cruelty to Children." Its 11th Report for 1891 states that from 1880 to 1886, inclusive, the Society investigated, on an average, 780 new cases each year, involving the average of 1,765 children. From 1887 to 1890,

including number cases investigated, there were 1,612 cases, involving 4,150 children, each year. In 1891 the number of new cases was 1,261, including 3,002 children; number of cases investigated, 568, including 1,767 children, or a total of 4,769 children during the year.

BALTIMORE Society for the Protection of Children, organized in 1879. This most useful Society was established to protect children from cruelty and immorality. Its 13th Report for 1891-92 states that the number of cases investigated was 300, affecting the welfare of 592 children; 252 of them were removed from cruel, intemperate, or depraved parents or guardians and placed in suitable homes or asylums.

ERIE COUNTY, N.Y.—Organized in 1868. In addition to the ordinary work of such societies, the Erie one devoted much attention to the oversight of stock yards and railway transit of cattle and the amelioration of their condition (see prefatory note).

SAN FRANCISCO.—Organized in 1868. The 23rd Report for 1890-91 states that the number of cases reported, 937; investigated, 937; prosecuted, 150; remedied without prosecution, 710; in which offenders were not found, 54; malicious or trifling 23; in which offenders, were convicted, 106; number of disabled animals killed, 96; animals suspended from work by reason of lameness, sores, chafed by harness, sickness, old age, etc., 619; animals removed by Society's Ambulance, 55; number of animals involved, 12,881; relieved, 12,751.

ILLINOIS.—This Humane Society was organized in 1869. It has in its 22nd Report a good record of work done in 1890-91, viz: Cases investigated, 2,872; children rescued, 1,015; persons prosecuted, 130; fines imposed, $3,036; persons reprimanded, 858; disabled horses suspended from work, 149; disabled animals removed by ambulance, 133; animals humanely killed, 213. The work done at the stock yards was very great and most interesting. Of the animals watered by the Society's officer there were 23,108; crippled animals attended to, 846; calves restored or placed to mothers, 500; suffering animals shot, 287; animals fed at the owners' expense, 223; complaints investigated, 915; children looked after, 300; persons prosecuted, 44; fines, $340; persons reprimanded, 404. To the credit of the State Legislature it passed an Act imposing a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100, for docking horses tails. A year's imprisonment in the alternative for not paying the fine. Mr. John G. Shortall, whose presence at the gathering of the American Humane Society in Toronto in 1889 added so much interest to the occasion, is President of the Illinois Society.

RHODE ISLAND.—Organized in 1870. This Society has now 101 local agents. The number of cases brought before it in 1891-92, as stated in the 22nd Report, were 1,886; prosecutions, 88; convictions, 76. The main work of the Society during the year has been the promotion of Bands of Mercy, the getting of sermons preached on behalf of the humane cause, and the distribution of humane literature at the fair and elsewhere, magic lantern exhibitions, etc.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized in 1870. Two agents are kept traversing the district to warn, arrest and have punished those who inflict cruelty upon the helpless. 314 cases of cruelty to children, and 2,316 cases of cruelty to animals have been investigated and acted upon, during the year 1891. The Society erects fountains and gives medals in recognition of conspicuous humanity, and by lectures, literature, prizes, etc., cultivates a humane sentiment among the children.

CLEVELAND.—Organized in 1873. This Society, in its 19th report, states that 1,312 visits were made in 1891-92 by agents in children's cases; children abandoned by father, 271; by mother, 18; neglected by father, 875; by mother, 106; with intemperate fathers, 816; with intemperate mothers, 81; children beaten and abused, 247; complaints received, 718. In regard to animals, there were 5,926 horses looked after; poultry coops cruelly overpacked, 203; suffering for water, 230; various other cases of animals, 549.

OHIO.—Organized in 1873. No late report received.

ROCHESTER.—Organized in 1873. One of the most important features of the work of this Humane Society has been the rescue, or care, of children. In the 348 investigations held, as stated in the 18th Report for 1891, there were 635 children concerned. The number of cases of cruel abuse, neglect and destitution, was 364; ambulance calls, 349; 51 arrests and 41 convictions. In the case of animals, there were 477 complaints; 605 investigations and 94 animals humanely destroyed.

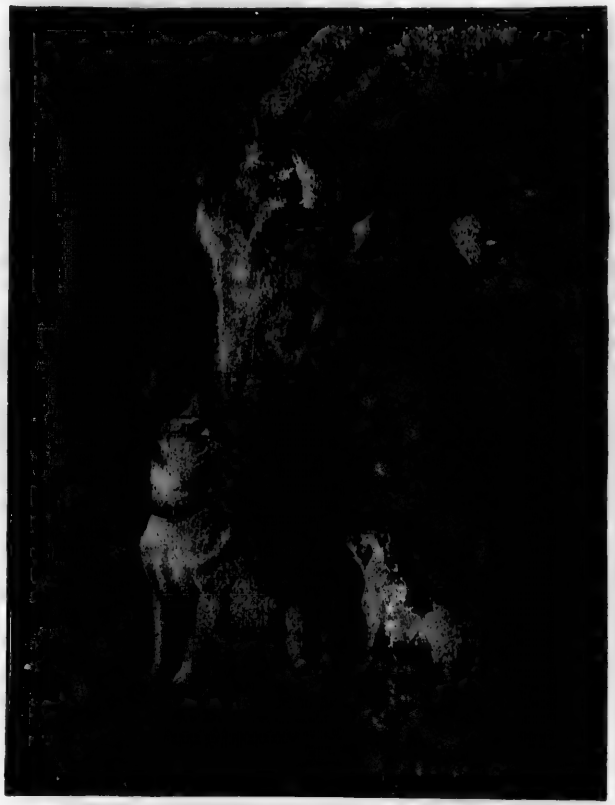
WISCONSIN.—Organized in 1879. No late report received.

CONNECTICUT HUMANE SOCIETY.—Organized in 1880. The 11th Report for 1891 states that the

number of cases reported to the Society was 6,526, as follows: animals, 5,332; warnings, 1,194; men "relieved," 46; women, 96; children, 799; prosecutions, 228; convictions, 219. A case is mentioned in which a fine of $150 and costs was imposed on a farmer for dumping a sick cow in a wood on rough, stony ground, when after days of suffering it was shot. It was a jury case. The Society has an ambulance for animals.

INDIANA.—Organized in 1888. The 4th Report for 1891-92 states that the cases of 147 children were considered; of horses, 764; of cattle, 126; poultry, dogs and dairies, 44, etc.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Organized in 1891. The first Report (1892) states that 590 cases were investigated; 42 children "rescued from cruel and inhuman treatment;" 44 others "cared for;" horses cared for, 607 (including 92 shot); cows cared for, 68; fowls taken from crowded coops, 643. Instruments of torture taken from cruel drivers, 25, etc.



ON GOOD TERMS.

Bands of Mercy Readings.

[At the suggestion of persons in our Society interested in Band of Mercy work, and in order to make this Report practically more useful and complete, the following Readings for Band of Mercy Meetings are inserted.]

Standing up for the Old Horse.

"Mother, I think," said Jerry Freeman when he was at home, one noon, taking his lunch,—Jerry, let me say, was working for Farmer Haven,—"mother, I sort of pity Old Billy."

"Old Billy?"

"Yes, Farmer Haven's plow-horse. I think the hired man, Sim Tompkins, works him too hard."

"Sorry for that. Horses don't like overworking more than men."

"Sim says a horse is a horse, and a man is a man, and what one won't stand—a man, say—a horse ought to stand because he is a horse. I tell him, if a thing hurts, then we ought not to do it to a man, a horse, or anything that has life."

"You are right there, Jerry, and I would stand up for the old horse."

Lunch time was over, and Jerry sauntered along the road leading to Farmer Haven's fields. Simes Tompkins was waiting for Jerry, and near Simes were Old Billy and the plow.

"Come!" said Simes, rather sharply. "Waiting!"

"There goes the noon-bell now!" said Jerry. "I am right on time."

Simes growled and then grabbed the plow-handles, while Jerry mounted "Old Billy." Up and down the field went horse and rider, plow and plowman, and they left behind them the long, dark, deep furrows. It seemed as if the field were written over with lines; and lines indeed they were, telling of a very honorable labor record.

"Old Billy" had been a noble beast in his day, and at first stepped off as if proudly remembering his past achievements. He hung down his head at last, as if saying: "If I have been a very fine horse in my day, I am tired now; and, oh dear! this plowing is tiresome. I wish I could rest."

Jerry had a look of sympathy, but Simes had a stern, gritty look, as if he meant that Old Billy should go on; and if he didn't, then Simes would run that plow into him.

"There," said Simes, wiping his forehead, when they made a halt at a bend in the long furrows, "I have to work hard, and I don't see why Old Billy shouldn't."

"You don't want to overwork?" asked Jerry.

"You think Old Billy is overworking? I spoke to Farmer Haven about that. He said he would leave it to us, and if—if we didn't plow, we could do some work behind the barn, a-clearin' up. I told him Old Billy was good for more work. Well, he said he would leave it to us to say."

"To us?" said Jerry, catching up the words. "Then I vote for doing the work behind the barn, and for giving old Billy a rest."

Having thus voted, the enterprising voter jumped down from the horse.

"Oh—oh! he said—he said," replied the stammering Simes, seeing that he had been tripped by his own words,—"he said"—

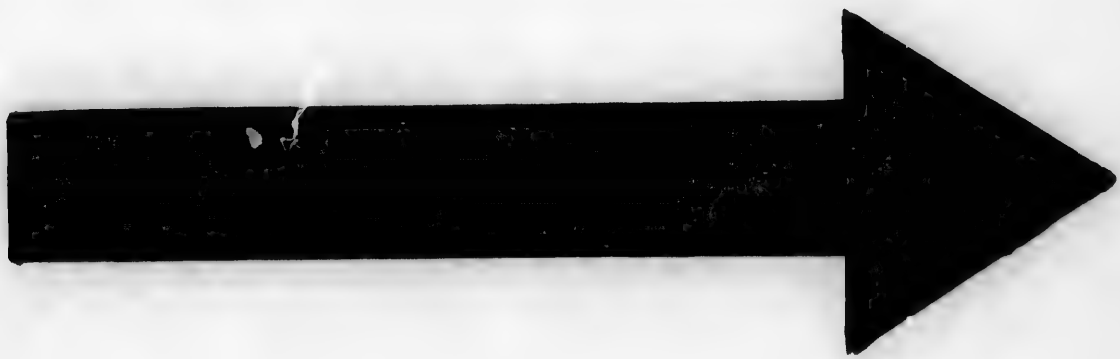
"He said 'us.' That is what you told me. Come, Simes, let's give Old Billy a rest! You wouldn't like to be overworked."

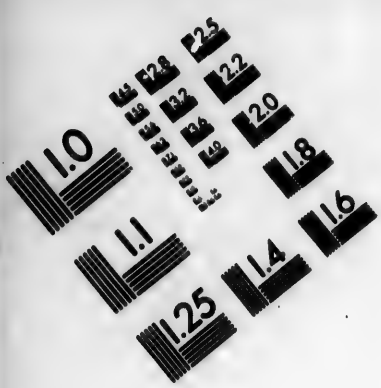
Simes sputtered but Old Billy's champion was resolute, and the horse was taken to the stable for a lunch and a nap.—*Rev. Edward A. Rand.*

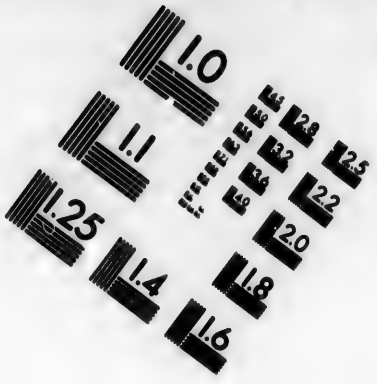
Dying in Harness.

Only a fallen horse, stretched out there on the road,
Stretched in the broken shafts and crushed by the heavy load;
Only a fallen horse and a circle of wondering eyes
Watching the frighted teamster goading the beast to rise.

Hold! for his toil is over: no more labor for him:
See the poor neck outstretched and the patient eyes grow dim:
See on the friendly stones how peacefully rests his head,
Thinking, if dumb beasts think, how good it is to be dead;
After the burdened journey, how restful it is to lie
Waiting only to die!
With the broken shafts and the cruel load,







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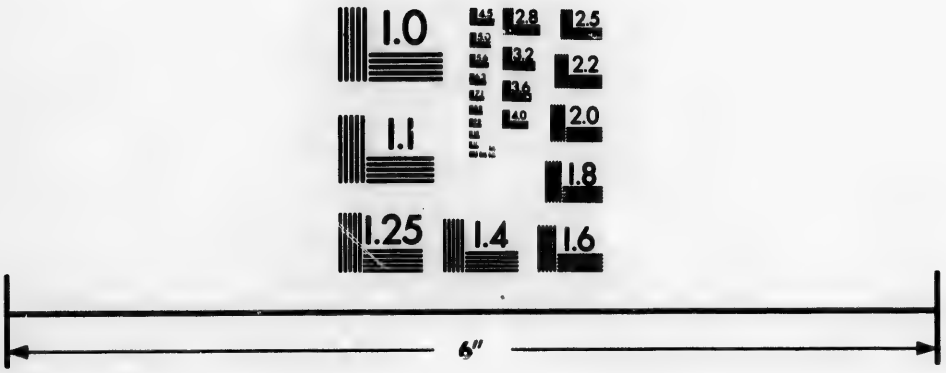

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Watchers, he died in harness, died in the shafts and straps;
Fell, and the great load killed him: one of the day's mishaps,
One of the passing wonders marking the city road,
A toiler dying in harness, heedless of call or goad.

Passers, crowding the pathway, staying your steps awhile,
Was it the symbol? Only death; why should we cease to smile
At death for a beast of burden? On through the busy street
That is ever and ever echoing the tread of the hurrying feet!

What was the sign? A symbol to touch the tireless will,
Does He who taught in parables speak in parables still?
The seed on the rock is wasted, on the heedless hearts of men,
That gather and sow and grasp and lose, labor and sleep, and then:
Then for the prize! A crowd in the street of ever echoing tread,
The toiler, crushed by the heavy load, is there in his harness dead!

—*John Boyle O'Reilly.*

"Dear Old Bess."

The storekeeper of a little country town in Connecticut, writes a correspondent, drove a nondescript colored mare whose peculiarities of gait and figure were a source of constant merriment to the village people. "Old Bess" cared nothing for their talk, however, though her master often declared that "she knew what folks said about her" as well as he did. "But then," he used to add, "she has too much horse sense to mind that sort of thing!"

Opposite the store, across the road, was a steep ascent leading up into a farm-yard, where was a shed under which Bess was in the habit of standing when not actively employed. Up to this shelter she was in the habit of going alone when the waggon had been unloaded at the store door, and Mr. P——, her owner, had accustomed her to come down again at his call; or rather, as he said, "She took up the notion herself; I didn't teach her to do it."

The whole manœuvre was somewhat complicated. She had to back the wagon out of the shed, turn it partly round, pick her way carefully down the rather steep decline, cross the road, and then come up and turn again to bring the wagon into proper position before the door. It was a constant pleasure for us boys to witness the performance, and we often lingered for that purpose when we heard the well-known call, "Come, Old Bess, it's time to go to work!"

One day the call was again and again repeated and still she did not come. We could just see a part of the rim of the hind wheels, and at each call we saw them push out an inch or two, and then draw up again, as if Old Bess had started and then changed her mind.

At last, after loud and impatient calls, Mr. P—— went over to see what was the trouble. We followed, and there, standing directly in front of the wheel with her hand on the shaft, stood little May, Mr. P——'s three-year-old daughter.

Poor Bess, divided between duty to her master and her concern for her master's daughter, was irresolutely drawing the waggon forward and back, as far as she could without lifting her feet, evidently conscious that any further movement might involve danger to the little one.

"Dear Old Bess!" said May, and "Dear Old Bess!" echoed Mr. P——, with tears in his voice, while Bess, with a whinny of relief, no sooner saw him take the child in his arms—she was looking back at the child when we came up—than she proceeded to back out and go down to the store, just as if nothing had happened.

There the small boys patted her fondly, while the larger ones, some of them with strange lumps in their throats, after a timid glance at the tears still to be seen in the father's eyes, silently turned away to tell at home the story of Old Bess's "knowingness."—*Youth's Companion.*

Dialogue of the Horses.

FIRST HORSE.

We are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men.
There is naught for us too gentle and good
In the graceful days of our babyhood;
We frisk and caper in childish glee—
Oh, none so pretty and proud as we!
They cheer and cherish us in our play—
Oh, none so smilingly sweet as they!
And when a little our lives have grown,
Each has a table and room of his own,
A waiter to fill his bill of fare,
A barber to clean and comb his hair.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men.

They show us, gaily dressed and proud,
To the eager of the clamorous crowd;
They champion us in the rattling race,
They praise our beauty and cheer our pace;
They keep for us our family trees—
They trumpet our names beyond the seas;
They hang our portraits on the walls,
And paint and garnish and gild our stalls.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men.

SECOND HORSE.

We are the slaves of men—
The menial slaves of men.
They lash us over the dusty roads,
They bend us down with murderous loads;
They fling vile insults on our track,
And know that we cannot answer back;
In winds of winter, or summer sun,
The tread of our toil is never done;
And when we are weak, and old and lame,
And labor-stiffened, and bowed with shame,
And hard of hearing, and blind of eye,
They drive us out in the world to die.
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of selfish men.
They draught us into their bloody spites,
They spur us, bleeding, into their fights;
They poison our souls with their senseless ire;
And curse us into a storm of fire.
And when to death we are bowed and bent,
And take the ball that for them was meant,
Alone they leave us to groan and bleed,
And dash their spurs into another steed.
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of brutish men.

—*Will Carleton.*

The Mute Heroism of Animals in Pain.

One of the pathetic things connected with this kaleidoscopic nonsense people call life is the manner in which the animal kingdom endures suffering. Take horses, for instance, in battle, and after the first shock of a wound they make no sound. They bear the pain with a mute, wondering endurance, and if at night you hear a wild groan from the battle-field it comes from their loneliness, their loss of that human companionship which seems absolutely indispensable to the comfort of domesticated animals.

The dog will carry a broken leg for days wistfully but uncomplainingly. The cat, stricken with club or stone or caught in some trap from which it gnaws its ways to freedom, crawls to some secret place and bears in silence pain which we could not endure. Sheep and other cattle meet the thrust of the butcher's knife without a sound, and even common poultry endure intense agony without complaint.

The dove, shot unto death, flies to some far off bough, and as it dies the silence is unbroken save by the patter on the leaves of its own life blood. The wounded deer speeds to some thick break and in pitiful submission waits for death. The eagle, struck in mid-air, fights to the last against the fatal summons. There is no moan or sound of pain and the defiant look never fades from its eyes until the lids close over them never to uncover again.

Here is an example of this splendid endurance right before us, which proud man in vain tries to emulate. A mule haltered to a post awaiting treatment, one of its hind feet a suppurating sore, the frog festering and running out. Its whole body droops and its eyes are strained and agonizing. The veterinary surgeon standing by says that the lightest touch of that foot to the ground causes the most intense pain, and yet there is no sound, nothing but that patient endurance that astonishes and appals.

Uncle Jake's Dumb Critters.

I don't know much of languages such as the scholars tell,
But the language of dumb critters I understand quite well,
And I think, sir—yes, I think, sir, that their voices reach the sky,
And that their Maker understands the pleading of their eye;
And I shouldn't be surprised, sir, if in the judgment day,
Some cruel, heartless human folks should be as dumb as they.

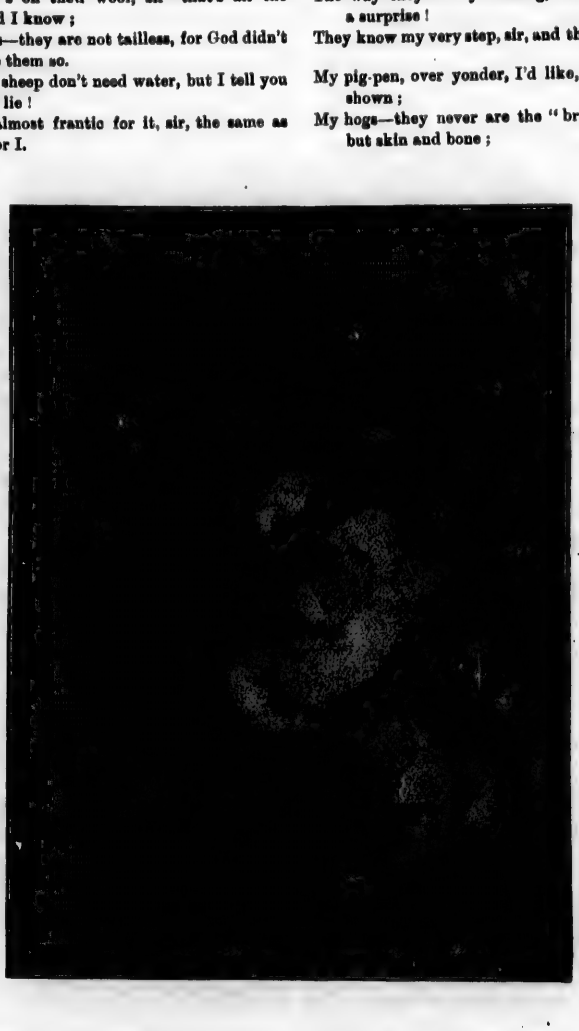
My house is not as elegant as many are, I know;
But my cattle are all sheltered from the wintry winds and snow;
And they're not kept on rations that leave nothing but the frame,
Or in the spring returning to the "dust from whence they came."
Ah! God hath wisely ordered, sir, that in a money way,
Starving, abusing critters are the things that will not pay.

If any of my flock are sick or hurt in any way,
I see that they are cared for, sir, by night as well as day.

My letter's on their wool, sir—that's all the brand I know;
My lambs—they are not tailless, for God didn't make them so.
Some say sheep don't need water, but I tell you it's a lie!
They're almost frantic for it, sir, the same as you or I.

The way they do my bidding, now, 'tis really a surprise! [their eyes.
They know my very step, sir, and thank me with

My pig-pen, over yonder, I'd like, sir, to have shown;
My hogs—they never are the "breed" that is but skin and bone;



SCENES OF CHILDHOOD.

My horses—you have seen them, sir; they are just what they seem; [team.
And, if I do say it myself, they are a splendid
They wear no foolish blinders, and from hitch-up reins they're free;
And they never had a hurt, sir, that has been caused by me

I know, sir, that to fatten them, they need both food and drink,
A shelter and a bed, sir, will help it on, I think.
I have a yard on purpose, they can root whene'er they choose—
It seems to me like cruelty, so rings I never use.

There's one thing more I want to show, 'tis
Hannah's hen house here—
Our poultry always pay us well, and just now
eggs are dear—
'Tis warm and clean and bright, you see, with
gravel on the ground;
There's feed and water standing here all day the
whole year round.
But maybe I have tired you, sir—forgive an old
man's pride;
But somehow I love dumb critters, and I want
their wants supplied.

A Dog's Great Deed.

In the year 187- the steamship *Swallow* left the Cape of Good Hope, bound for England—"for home," the passengers, all English, called it. Among them was a lady with a child of two years, and a nurse. The lady had also brought with her a huge, handsome Newfoundland dog.

The voyage had lasted about six days. No land was visible, and the island of St. Helena would be the nearest point. The day was a beautiful one, with a soft breeze blowing, and the sun shining down brightly on the sparkling waters. A large and gay company of the passengers were assembled on deck; merry groups of young men and girls had clustered together; now and then a laugh rang out, or some one sang a gay little snatch of song, when suddenly the mirth of all was silenced by the loud and piercing scream of a woman.

A nurse, who had been holding a child in her arms at the side of the vessel, had lost her hold of the leaping, restless little one, and it had fallen overboard into the sea—into the great, wide Atlantic Ocean. The poor woman, in her despair, would have flung herself after her charge had not strong arms held her back. But sooner than it can be written down, something rushed swiftly past her; there was a leap over the vessel's side, a splash into the waters, and then Nero's black head appeared above the waves, holding the child in his mouth.

The engines were stopped as soon as possible, but by that time the dog was far behind in the wake of the vessel. A boat was quickly lowered, and the ship's surgeon, taking his place in it, ordered the sailors to pull for their lives. One could just make out, on the leaping, dancing waves, the dog's black head, holding something scarlet in his mouth. The child had on a little jacket made of scarlet cloth, and it gleamed like a spark of fire on the dark blue waves.

The mother of the child stands on the deck, her eyes straining anxiously after the boat, and the black spot upon the waves still holding firmly to the tiny scarlet point. How long the time seems! The boat seems fairly to creep, though it sped over the waves as it never sped before.

Sometimes a billow higher than its fellow hides for a moment dog and child from the anxious, straining eyes. One can almost hear the watchers' hearts then throb with fear lest the waters may have swallowed them up. But the boat comes nearer and nearer, near enough at last to allow of the surgeon's reaching over and lifting the child out of the dog's mouth, then a sailor's strong arm pulls Nero in the boat, and the men row swiftly back to the ship.

"Alive?" is shouted from every lip as the boat comes within hail of the steamer; and as the answer comes back, "Alive!" a "thank God!" breaks from every heart. Then the boat comes up to the ship's side. A hundred hands are stretched out to help the brave dog on board, and "Good Nero," "Brave dog," "Good fellow," resound on every side. But Nero ignores the praise showered so profusely on him; he trots sedately up to the child's mother, and with a wag of his dripping tail, looks up into her face with his big, faithful brown eyes. It was as if he said, "It is all right; I have brought her back quite safe."

The mother drops on her knees on the deck, and taking his shaggy head in both hands, kissed his wet face again and again, the tears pouring down her face in streams. There is indeed not a dry eye on board. One old sailor stands near with the tears running down his weather-beaten brown face, all the while unconscious that he is weeping.

Well, as one can imagine, Nero was for the rest of the voyage the pet and hero of the whole ship. He bore his honors with quiet, modest dignity. It was curious, however, to see how from that time on he made himself the sentinel and body guard of the baby he had saved. He always placed himself at the side of the chair of any person in whose arms she was, his eyes watching every movement she made. Sometimes she would be laid on the deck with Nero only to watch her, and if inclined to creep out of bounds Nero's teeth, fastened firmly in the skirt of her frock, promptly drew her back. It was as though he thought, "I have been lucky enough, Miss Baby, to save you once from a watery grave, but as I may not be so lucky again, I shall take care you don't run any unnecessary risks in future."

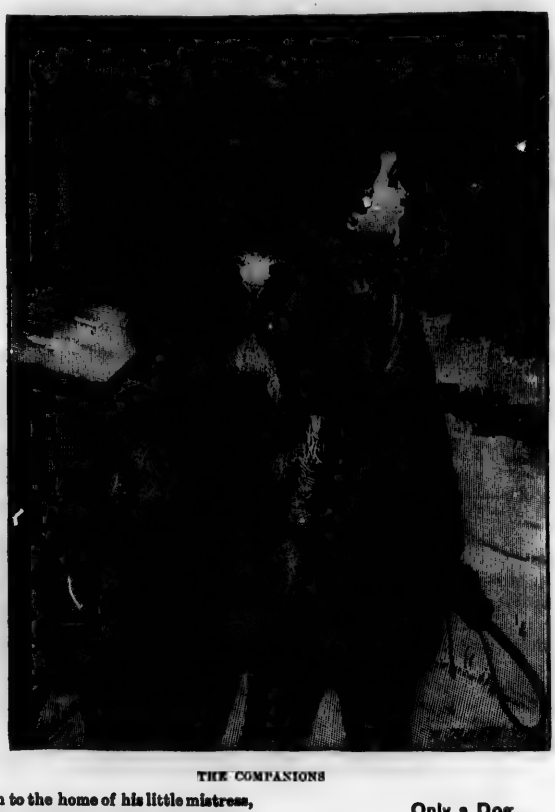
When the steamer reached her destination,

Nero received a regular ovation as he was leaving the vessel. Some one cried, "Three cheers for Nero!" and they were given with a will. And "Good-bye, Nero, good-bye, good dog," resounded from every side. Every one crowded around to give him a pat on the head as he trotted down the gang-plank. To all these demonstrations he could, of course, only reply with a wag of his plumy tail and twinkle of his faithful brown eyes. He kept close to the nurse's side, and watched anxiously his little charge's arival on dry land.

His grave is marked by a fair white stone, on which is engraved:

"Sacred to the memory of Nero,
Faithfulest of dogs."

His portrait hangs over the chimney-piece of an English drawing-room, beneath which sits, in a low arm-chair, a fair-haired girl, who often looks up at Nero's portrait as she tells the tale of how he sprang into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean after her, and held her up until help came.



THE COMPANIONS

He was taken to the home of his little mistress, where he lived loved and honored, until he died of old age, with his shaggy, gray head resting on the knee of the child (a woman now) that he had saved. His grave is in an English church yard, in consecrated ground. He lies in the burial plot of the family to which he belonged.

Only a Dog.

Finding Francesca full of tears, I said,
"Tell me thy trouble."—"Oh, my dog is dead!'
"Child,"—I began to say, but checked my thought,—
"A better dog can easily be bought."

For no—what animal could him replace?
Those loving eyes! That fond, confiding face!
Those dear, dumb touches! Therefore I was dumb.
From word of mine could any comfort come?
A bitter sorrow 'tis to lose a brute
Friend, dog or horse, for grief must then be mute,

So many smile to see the rivers shed
Of tears for one poor speechless creature dead.
When parent's die there's many a word to say—
Kind words consoling—one can always pray;
When children die 'tis natural to tell
Their mother, "Certainly, with them 'tis well!"
But, for a dog, 'twas all the life he had,
Since death is end of dogs, or good or bad.
This was his world: he was contented here,
Imagined nothing better, naught more dear
Than his young mistress, sought no brighter sphere;
Having no sin, asked not to be forgiven,
Ne'er guessed at God, nor ever dreamed of heaven.
Now he has passed away, so much of love
Goes from our life, without one hope above!
When a dog's dead there's nothing to be said,
But—kiss me, darling!—dear old Smiler's dead.

—*T. W. Parsons.*

A Dog Wins a Decoration.

"Who brought that dog here? Send him home at once."

"He is my dog, Colonel," answered the junior captain, young Alphonse de Picardon.

"And whose heart will it break," growled the Colonel, "if the brute begins barking just as we're going to take the Arabs by surprise, and warns them of our coming?"

"It is not for me to contradict you, Colonel," said the young officer, respectfully; "but, with your permission, I can soon show you there is no fear of that." Then he turned to the dog and said, sternly: "Jacquot, silence a la mort."

Then, at a sign from the captain, several of the men began to shout, clap their hands, and make noise enough to set an ordinary dog barking furiously, but Jacquot never uttered a sound.

"Very well," said the Colonel, at length, "the dog may go; but remember, Captain de Picardon, that I shall hold you responsible for his behavior."

The young captain saluted and fell into his place without a word, and off rode the detachment.

It was weary work riding over stony ridges and sandy hollows through the blistering heat and blinding glare, while the hot, prickly dust, rising up in clouds at each step, clogged every pore and choked every breath. Mile after mile of the desert was left behind, hour after hour of the burning, weary interminable day crept slowly past, but still there was no sign of the enemy, or of any living thing save a wide winged vulture, which hung poised in mid-air, like a blot upon the bright, scorching, cloudless sky. The soldiers grew impatient, and began to murmur and growl.

But all at once the dog (which was still keeping pace with them) stopped short, snuffed the air uneasily, and then began to run restlessly backward and forward, uttering a low, anxious whine.

"Do you think he scents the enemy?" whispered Colonel Noirmont to Captain de Picardon.

"I'll stake my life that he does," replied the Captain. "I've never yet found him wrong. There must be some hollow here that we can't see. Here, Morel, Barbot, hold fast to each other while I climb on to your shoulders.

And then, supported by the two burly troopers, he raised himself high enough to make out a dry watercourse a few hundred yards ahead, in the hollow of which a large number of men might easily be hidden.

"Aha!" cried the Colonel, when he heard this, "they want to catch us in an ambush, do they? Not so fast, my fine fellows! Half a dozen of you dismount, lads, and unsling your carbines, move forward about fifty paces, and then fire."

The crash of the volley rolled like thunder along the silent desert, while the Colonel roared, in Arabic:

"Come out, you dogs! We see you plainly."

The effect was magical. Up started, as if rising through the earth, a swarm of savage faces and wild figures, while the flash and crackle of the answering volley followed as thunder follows lightning; but the Arabs, firing hastily and almost at random, only wounded two men.

"Now," thundered the Colonel, "upon them before they can reload."

Down swept the French upon their enemies like a whirlwind, and in a moment were hand to hand with them. The Arabs fought like tigers, but training and discipline soon began to tell, and the battle was over (as one of the French troopers regretfully observed) "almost before one had time to enjoy it."

But when the Arabs began to scatter and fly, the Colonel (whose blood was fairly up) dashed off in pursuit of them so recklessly that he was soon left almost alone, seeing which, three of the enemy faced round and attacked him.

Captain de Picardon, who was famous as the best swordsman in the regiment, came dashing up, barely in time to cut down one of Noirmont's assailants, while the Colonel himself disposed of another; but the third man was just about to stab de Picardon in the back when his dog flew at the Arab's throat, and clutched it with such hearty energy that the man fell to the ground, bleeding and half strangled."

"Form in line!" shouted Colonel Noirmont, when the fight was over and all the wounded had been brought in. "My children, you have done well, and I thank you. To-morrow you shall be reported for good service to the commander-in-chief himself, and he will not forget you; but I have one acknowledgment to make before that. Captain de Picardon, bring forward your dog."

The four-footed scout was at once produced, and, when set down in front of the Colonel, he stood up on his hind legs and made a military salute with his fore paw, to the unbounded delight of the soldiers.

"A soldier who knows his duty so well," said the Colonel, with a grim smile, "must not go unrecompensed, and thus I reward his services."

So saying he detached from his own uniform the cross of the Legion of Honor and hung it around the dog's neck amid thundering cheers from the assembled troopers, who declared with one voice that this decoration had been fairly won by their "dog soldier."

Jack.

He ain't much of a dog to look at;
You wouldn't think much of his breed;
But I tell you, he taught me a lesson
I was wise enough for to heed.

He may want a deal of polish;
His manners are rather rough;
But he's as true as steel, and faithful,
And that's character good enough.

He followed me home one Christmas,
And I took the poor brute in;
He was horribly wet and dirty,
And his bones came through his skin.

He'd a string round his neck, and I reckon
They'd been trying to hang him,—poor wretch!
But he got away from them somehow,
And, for the present, cheated Jack Ketch.

Well, he stuck to me like plaster,
And I got to be fond of the brute,
And his tail would wag fast and faster
When I played on my old, cracked flute.

I was fond of a glass, and I often
Reeled home in a half-drunken state;
And my home was just going to ruin,
And I seemed quite blind to my fate.

I was entering one evening, as usual,
A saloon—and the worst of its kind,
For I'd made up my mind for a good spree,
When I felt some one pulling behind.

The dog had got hold of my jacket,
And he cried like a child at my feet;
So I thought I would humor the creature,
And I stepped back again to the street.

He barked with delight and leaped 'round me,
And trotted with glee on before,—
Looking back to make sure I was going—
And he stopped with a bark at my door.

My wife seemed surprised when she saw me,
And said, "Why, what made you come back?"
And I answered, "That dog is a model;
I shall name him 'Teetotal Jack!'"

So, what if the poor brute is ugly,
And not much account as to breed;
He's got as much sense in his noddle
As in many wise folks' who can read.

And I wish every thick-headed drinker,
Who is staggering off the right track,
Had a dog just as true and as faithful
As my ugly cur, "Teetotal Jack!"

Sagacious Railroad Dogs.

A valuable railroad "hand," who, in spite of his services, probably receives no salary, is thus described in the *Scientific American*.

He resides at Salida, Colorado, and belongs to an engineer of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad:

"Napoleon has been engaged for the last two and a half years in helping his master run locomotive No. 86. His apprenticeship began at the age of six months, and he can now go into the round-house, where twenty-eight engines are kept, and single out and mount his own machine, and, in the absence of his master and the fireman, defend it against all intruders. He rides on the fireman's side of the cab, with both

his front paws and his head hanging out of the window, intently watching the track.

"He often scents cattle at a long distance. When they appear in sight he becomes greatly excited and looks first at them and then at his master, as though trying to make the latter understand the gravity of the situation.

"On a nearer approach to them he gives a cry similar to that of a human being. If it is necessary to come to a stop he bounds out of the cab, runs ahead, and drives the trespassers out of harm's way.

"When it is desirable to communicate with the pumping stations, frequently at a long distance, a note is written and given to the dog, who delivers it, and speedily returns with a reply.

"He readily interprets signals to start from his own engine, but pays no more attention to the whistles and bells of other locomotives than to the cattle which are safely grazing by the roadside. If accidently left at any of the stations he returns to Salida by the next train."

There died recently at Lowestoft, England, one who is spoken of by the local press as "a very popular member of the staff of the Great Eastern Railway." He was a black and tan collie dog, and he was not appointed to the "postition" which he held by the officers of the company, but by himself. Although self-appointed, time and habit brought about his recognition as train-starter at the Lowestoft Station. Through long residence at the station he had acquired an instinct which told him the exact time at which each train should start from the terminus on its journey. As the moment drew near, the collie became restless and excited. As the bell uttered its first warning sound, he would scamper down the platform, and, planting himself close to the engine, bark furiously until he saw the wheels begin to move. Having accomplished the starting of the train, as he supposed, he would rush to the guard's or conductor's van, and hurry the conductor to his post. As the train passed out of the station he retired, and was seen no more until the time was near for another train to start.

Neddy.

There was once a small dog called Neddy,
  Who slept in the street 'neath a stall,
His food was whatever he picked up
  And often he had none at all;
But he never was sad or unhappy,
  And he had the most comical way
Of looking on pet dogs with pity
  When led by a string round to play.

Rough Neddy, though homeless, was happy,
  As happy as small dog could be,
For though often he wanted a dinner
  He had all the delights of the free.
Two friends Neddy had he loved dearly—
  One a sweet little girl in his street,
The other a great big policeman
  That he oft followed round on his beat.

Why he liked the policeman I know not,
  Perhaps he felt safe 'neath his club,
But the dear little girl often fed him
  And to her he gave all his love.
He would watch near the house till he saw her,
  When she came not his heart gave deep moans,
And there he would stay, though the bad boys
  Would beat him and throw at him stones.

When she came out, then Neddy was happy;
  At her side he would be without fail,
Looking up in her face, running round her,
  Barking and wagging his tail.
One day as the child played quite near him,
  Much quicker than I can it tell,
'Neath the feet of a horse rushing by her,
  Bleeding and wounded she fell.

Men carried her home, while poor Neddy
  Was kicked when he tried to go in;
But he would not go off, tho' they beat him,
  For he knew she lay suffering within.
Every night the policeman there found him
  Lying whining across her front door,
And tho' this man tried to console him,
  Neddy's cries were as loud as before.

One night he stole in thro' the basement,
  Slipped in past the maid's blow and broom,
Then he ran thro' the house till he found her
  And noiselessly entered her room;
Neddy jumped on a chair to look over
  To see her dear face in the bed;
He looked—gave a howl full of anguish,
  Fell back—dog and child were both dead.

—*Irene Ackerman.*

A Canine Hero.

A Johnstown special to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* says:—

A large crowd of people attracted my attention about six o'clock this morning on Main Street. On going closer I noticed that a number of men and women were surrounding a dog, and each and everyone of the crowd were anxious to lavish attentions and endearing terms, which were more appropriate to be bestowed upon a favorite child, than upon an animal.

"Come here, Romeo, my nobl dog," said one woman, "give me a kiss, there is a dear!"

"Ah, Romeo!" said another, "it was a pity Johnstown had not more such noble creatures as you are, and there would not be so many people dead here now!"

The dog, a beautiful water spaniel, whose fur was clipped so as to give him the appearance of a minature lion, stood as quiet and dignified among the people as if he understood each word addressed to him, taking the evidences of appreciation as matters of course, which he had every right to expect.

Soon I understood what it all meant. Romeo belonged to Mrs. C. F. Kress, of Washington Street, Johnstown. Last Friday, the day the day flood-gates of the South Fork reservoir broke loose, that lady went to the house of her sister, Mrs. A. C. Kress, on Main Street, taking the dog with her.

SWEPT OFF, YET SAVED.

While there the awfully disastrous waters came sweeping down upon them from Conemaugh borough, so that all the people in the house were compelled to get on to the roof. There were seven in the party and Romeo made a good eighth. But soon the terrible waves and floating *debris* raised horrible havoc with the building. Suddenly a big wave dashed upon the roof. Mrs. C. F. Kress was knocked off her place of refuge, and rapidly floated along with the wild stream.

No one attempted to jump after her or make any effort for her rescue, because the surging flood had already dragged her beyond all human reach. But Romeo, the lady's dog, forgetful of his own danger, had apparently been expecting what was coming. The waters had no more than closed above the sinking lady when the dog jumped after her, and, when her dress appeared again above the surface, he immediately grasped it between his teeth. It was a heavy burden for a small dog, but the devotion of the animal for his mistress seemed to make him doubly strong.

Holding the dress in his mouth, he gently but firmly pushed her forward through the waters towards a frame house which was still defying the waves on Locust Street. Romeo's noble efforts proved successful, and, in a few moments, Mrs. Kress was able to lay hold of one of the spars on the frame roof ahead and to drag herself into comparative safety.

A SECOND NOBLE RESCUE.

But alas, it was only temporary safety. Even before the woman had realised her escape, the maddening waters came mountain high, it seemed, rushing against the frame house. This time the building did not withstand. With a terrific crash the wooden walls seemed to be bursting apart, and once more the woman and her dog were at the mercy of the flood. The noble brute, however, was not to be daunted. Again he clung to his mistress very closely, not as if he were to rescue her from a watery grave, but as if his own life depended upon her safety. Constantly swimming by her side while she was borne upon the current, he contrived to keep her head above water so as to prevent her drowning. For over half an hour the dog thus battled with the fury of the waves for the preservation of his mistress' life.

But his noble, faithful endurance was at last rewarded. He succeeded in steering his valued burden toward Alma Hall, and here Mrs. Kress was pulled out of the waters as she reached the roof. Unconsciousness overcame her, and, during all that time, Romeo, who (he's entitled to the personal pronoun) thought the woman dead, barked and howled in the most frantic manner. Only the returning breath of Mrs. Kress pacified him, and he quietly lay down at her feet.

This was the story gleaned from the people surrounding the dog, and when I called to see Mrs. Kress afterward at her sister's home, she verified it in every particular. Romeo comes from Philadelphia, where a brother of Mrs. Kress lives, who is now the possessor of twelve water spaniels.

Seven Little Pigeons.

Seven little pigeons sat in a row,
Coo, coo, coo;
And each little pigeon yearned to know
More of the world than the barn could show;
They longed to be travelling to and fro,
Coo, coo, coo.

Seven little pigeons, each with a crest,
Coo, coo, coo;
Two flew out to the golden west,
To find where the crops were growing best;
Two flew south on the same brave quest,
Coo, coo, coo.

Seven little pigeons, silly as small,
Coo, coo, coo;
Two flew north, where the deep snows fall,
And none of the six came back at all,
No matter how much the one might call,
Coo, coo, coo.

Seven little pigeons—one left alone,
Coo, coo, coo;
He stayed back till his wings were grown,
And out through the world and back has flown;
But he calls for the six in the same sweet tone,
Coo, coo, coo.

Baby's Life Saved by a Pigeon.

An incident occurred recently in the family of G. F. Marsh, the dealer in Japanese curiosities at 625 Markham Street, San Francisco, and a member of the Pacific Coast Pigeon Society, which proved to him in the most impressive manner the valuable services which may sometimes be rendered by the carrier pigeon, and probably explains some of his enthusiasm in that direction. His little baby boy was taken sick with most alarming symptoms of diphtheria. The mother, watching by the bedside of the little one, despatched a message tied on a carrier pigon to her husband at his store on Market Street. In the message she wrote the nature of the child's alarming illness, and made an urgent appeal for medicine to save its life. The bird was started from the home of the family, near the Cliff House, five miles from Mr. Marsh's Market Street store.

The bird flew swiftly to the store, where Mr. Marsh received it. He read the message, called a doctor, explained the child's symptoms as his wife had detailed them in her message, and received the proper medicine. Then tying the little vial containing the medicine to the tail of the pigeon, he let it go.

The pigeon sped away through the air, straight for the cliff. It made the distance, five miles, in ten minutes, a distance which would have required the doctor three-quarters of an hour to come.

In twenty minutes from the time the mother's message was sent to her husband the baby was taking the medicine.

Naturally enough, Mr. Marsh is partial to pigeons, for he considers that he owes his baby's life to one.

Birds as Surgeons.

Some interesting observations relating to the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought by M. Patio before the Physical Society of Geneva. He quotes the case of the snipe, which he has often observed engaged in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing, applying plaster to bleeding wounds, and even securing a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion he killed a snipe which had on the breast a large dressing composed of down taken from other parts of the body and securely fitted to the wound by the coagulated blood.

Twice he had brought home snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of the fracture of one or other limb. The most interesting example was that of a snipe, both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He recovered the animal only on the day following, and he found that the poor bird had contrived to apply dressing and a sort of splint to both limbs. In carrying out this operation some feathers had become entangled around the beak, and not being able to use its claws to get rid of them, it was almost dead from hunger when discovered. In a case recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe which was observed to fly away with a broken leg was subsequently found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position, the upper fragment reaching to the knee, and secured them by means of a strong band of feathers and moss intermingled. The observers were particularly struck by the application of a ligature of a kind of flat leafed grass wound round the limb, of a spiral form and fixed by means of a sort of glue.

A Legend of the Robin.

One brown bird with red-tinged breast settles
softly to its nest,
Built where, swaying to and fro, twigs of apple
blossoms blow.

Nature's sweetest rhymes are made in a gnarled
old orchard's shade,
As white petals fluttering fall, rhyming with
the robin's call.

When the Christ, old legends say, bore the woe
of that last day,
Though forespent with anguish great, none His
dying thirst would sate.

Then the silent air was stirred by the flight of
a brown-winged bird,
As in olive gardens high, it had caught His
broken cry;

And from stilly Bethel pool, one sweet drop of
water cool,
In its beak the bird had caught, and with pitying love had brought.

L wn it settled, softly down, past the bitter,
thorny crown;
And to ease the fevered drought, laid the cool
drop on His mouth.

On its flight the brown bird's breast 'gainst the
wounded hands was prest,
Ever since the red drop's stain o'er its tender
heart has lain.

When the apple-blossoms stir, swift we hear the
brown wings whirr,
And the bird with red tinged breast builds in
all our hearts its nest.

Humour in Birds.

No one who has studied the ways of birds can doubt that many of them have a strong sense of humour. They play jokes on each other, perhaps even on us, and they "see the point" in an astonishing way. The cat-bird is a notable example of the feathered joker, and the mocking bird is little, if any, behind him in this regard.

A droll exhibition of his love of fun was once given by a mocking bird confined in a cage that was separated only by a network partition from a large family of canaries. When first placed there he seemed to be struck dumb by his voluble neighbours, while the truth was he was simply bidding his time. Several days he remained silent, taking notes, mastering their song, and suddenly, without, so far as is known, any preliminary rehearsal, burst out into the canary song in a loud, ringing tone that struck every little yellow throat speechless for a time.

After this it was his favourite amusement to keep quiet until half of the 200 canaries were singing at the top of their voices, and then, without warning, break into the melée of music with their own trills and quavers, so loudly delivered as completely to eclipse them and compel instant silence. Then he hopped gracefully back and forth on his perch, flirting his tail and jerking his wings to show his relish of the consternation he had caused.

A curious exhibition was given by a free mocking bird towards a playful kitten on the grass. The bird took his place on a tree almost directly over pussy, leaning far over, jerking his tail and uttering a peculiar sound like the "fuff" of an excited cat. This is, in fact, the bird's war cry, and for the little fellow to declare war upon the hereditary enemy of his race, even in infancy, was very droll, and his manner showed plainly that he intended it as a joke.

On one occasion in the South, when something had attracted to a certain spot beyond the fence a crowd of the enormous turkey-buzzards native to that part of the country, a mocking bird chanced to notice the unusual gathering. His singing ceased, he flew across the yard and perched on the fence close to where they were busily engaged in the road. A few moments he stood motionless, looking at them; then suddenly, with a loud war cry, dropped down among them.

Consternation fell among the spectators. Would he be killed? They started to go to his assistance, when they were amazed to see the buzzards instantly rise in a panic—twenty of them. The mocking-bird knew them better than we did, and undoubtedly intended a joke, for the next moment he hopped gaily upon the fence and resumed his song, wriggling his little body and flirting his wings in a suggestive way.

Birds and Boys.

Down in the meadows the little brown thrushes
Build them a nest in the barberry bushes,
And when it is finished all cosy and neat,
Five speckled eggs make their pleasure complete.
"Twit-ter-ee-twitter!" they chirp to each other,
"Building a nest is no end of a bother;
But O when our dear little birdies we see,
How happy we'll be! how happy we'll be!"

Up at the cottage the children are growing,
The young mother patiently sits at her sewing,
It is something to work for small hobbledehoys,
That will tear their trousers and make such a
noise.
"And one must admit," said the dear little
mother.
"That bringing up boys is no end of a bother;
But O when they kiss me, and climb on my
knee,
It's sweetness for me! It's sweetness for me!"

Four-Footed Jokers.

Not very long ago I was witness to a curious instance of practical joking between two animals. They employed artifice just as human beings do. There can be no mistake about it—they "thought it out," deliberately planned, used "means" to bring about the "end."

They both belonged to a friend of mine; Persia was a Persian cat and Skye was a terrier. They lived together on good terms, there being but a single point of controversy—who should occupy the fur rug in front of the grate. But about this there was strife every day—sometimes strategy, sometimes force. One day I saw both. Persia had been dozing on the rug all the morning, and Skye thought it was his

turn. He whined, wheedled, barked, tried to crowd himself a place, but in vain. Suddenly he ran to the window, jumped on a small stool and began to bark furiously, looking out on imaginary sights, with every appearance of excitement, one eye, however, on Persia. When Persia's curiosity got the better of her she rushed to the window, while Skye sprang down and took possession of the rug. My friend said this ruse of Skye's never failed.

After luncheon Persia again was found in possession. This time Skye took the rug in his mouth, shook her off, spread it out before the fire and lay down for an afternoon nap. Persia gave him one look of contempt, turned her back on him and walked off and sat down, evidently to think. Presently she went to the corner where was a mutual dish of bones and began a ceremony of eating, though the bones were perfectly bare, in a way which plainly showed she

"FIVE SPECKLED EGGS MAKE THEIR PLEASURE COMPLETE."

had found an unusually relishable tidbit, smacking her lips with great gusto frequently. Skye seemed to suspect a ruse and for some time remained immovable, watching her from one corner of a half-closed eye. At last he could endure it no longer. He rushed to the plate and Persia had the rug for the afternoon.—*Nena Thomas Medairy.*

The Horrors of Sport.

(*The following, from a noted "Sport," is a fitting sequel to the article on "Cruelty in Sport," etc., page 50*).

Lady Florence Dixie earned for herself as correspondent of a syndicate of newspapers—for filthy lucre, be it noted—the reputation of being the foremost sportswoman of the age. She is now, after many years, ashamed of her conduct and thus uses the *Westminster Review* to indulge in a seventh-day lachrymose exhibition of penitence: "'Sport' is horrible. I say it advisably. I speak with the experience of one who has seen and taken part in sport of many and varied kinds in many and varied parts of world. I can handle gun and rifle as well and efficiently as most 'sporting folk,' and few women and not many men have indulged in a tithe of the shooting and hunting in which I have been engaged both at home and during travels and expeditions in far-away lands. It is not, therefore, as a novice that I take up my pen to record why I, whom some have called a 'female Nimrod,' have come to regard with absolute loathing and detestation any sort, or kind, or form of sport which in any way is produced by the suffering of animals. Many a keen sportsman, searching his heart, will acknowledge that at times a feeling of self reproach has shot through him as he has stood by the dying victim of his skill. I know that it has confronted me many a time. I have bent over my fallen game, the result of, alas! too good a shot. I have seen the beautiful eye of a deer and its different kind glaze and grow dim as the bright life my shot had arrested in its happy course sped onward into the unknown; I have ended with the sharp yet merciful knife the dying sufferings of poor beasts who have never harmed me, yet whom I laid low under the veil of sport; I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the red deer, dark, full of tears, glaring at me with mute reproach as it sobbed its life away, and the same look I have seen in the eyes of the glorious orbed guanaco of Patagonia, the timid, gentle gazelle, the graceful and beautiful koodoo, springbok, etc., of South Africa, seemingly, as it were, reproaching me for thus lightly taking the life I could never bring back. So, too, I have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight, as death, fast coming, deprived him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human aggressor before him. And I say this: The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a huge reproach, and I fain I never had done those deeds of skill—and cruelty.

So many pathetic stories are told of the misery caused by hunters in the animal world that one can scarcely tolerate the idea of shooting merely for "sport." When the term means merely wanton cruelty, then it is time to seek more peaceful if less exciting occupations. A story is told of a polar bear, which, with two large cubs, was sighted by the crew of an exploring frigate. When the animals were within reach of the vessel, the sailors threw them great lumps of sea-horse flesh, and these the old bear divided among her cubs, reserving only a small portion for herself. Then, when the three animals were happily feeding, the sailors fired. They wounded the dam and killed the cubs.

It would have drawn tears of pity from any but the unfeeling to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor beast in the last moments of her expiring young. Though she was dreadfully wounded, she tore another lump of flesh to pieces, and laid it before them.

When she found that they would not eat, she laid her paws first on one and then the other, and tried to raise them up; all this time it was pitiful to hear her moan. When she was convinced that they would not stir, she walked away, looking back and still moaning; and when that did not entice them to rise, she returned and began to lick their wounds.

She went off a second time as before, and having crawled a few paces looked again behind her. The cubs did not rise, and she returned, and with signs of inexpressible fondness went round pawing them and moaning. Finding at last that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head toward the ship and uttered a growl of despair, which the murderers returned with a volley of balls. Then she fell between her cubs and died, licking their wounds.

Story of a Brave Deed.

What one likes in Archibald Forbes' "Barracks, Bivouacs, and Battles," is the air of free-

dom, the robustness, the jauntiness of these episodes in the pageant of war. Men do their brave deeds without parade and without false humility, but with just a touch of assumed carelessness. Of course no man risks his life without caring, unless he is utterly tired of it—and in that case there is no special merit in running after death. But really to enjoy life to the utmost, and put it all in peril for a sentiment or through ambition to wear a bauble of a cross, which means honor—that takes nerve; and to do it with a smile, as though it were one of the polite conventions of life, which are expected of every gentleman, requires more than that physical imperturbableness which we call "nerve"—it demands a steadfast spirit. So in these sketches, when we read of Lord William Beresford riding into the very face of death to snatch a wounded sergeant from the on-coming Zulus, we feel admiration for his humanity. And when we read that the wounded man refused to go with him because it would endanger two lives instead of bringing inevitable death to one—we say he also is a brave man. But when it is added that Lord William "swore with clenched fist that he would punch the wounded man's head if he did not allow his life to be saved"—the touch of humor brings the whole scene within the range of our sympathies. It is not a play any longer with actors of another race, but a bit of ordinary every-day life made ideal. Then we say: "Here is a hero." Then a third man appears, Irish Sergt. O'Toole, and he shoots down the pursuing Zulus, who are at the very heels of the overburdened horse, and the three comrades together at last reach safety. By and by the British troops sail home, but the news of the brave deed has long preceded them. Lord William is summoned to Windsor to receive the Victoria cross. Surely he had earned it doubly; but there is room for even more "stuff" in such a hero. He will have no honor that he can not share with O'Toole; and the queen knows valor when she sees it, and gives two Victoria crosses. Then we say: "Here is a hero who is not only humane and brave, but generous and modest, and withal he has a sense of humor. Why, he is not what the books call a hero—he is a man, every inch of him, and I would like to take his hand and tell him so."

A Hospital Story.

White faces, pained and thin,
Gathered new pain—as at some sight of slaughter—
And waiting nurses, with their cups of water,
Shrank, when they saw the bargeman's little daughter,
From Hester Street brought in.

Caught by the cruel fire,
In act of filial duty, she had tasted
Death even then. The form that flame had wasted,
In vain, to save, the swiftest helpers hasted,
With love that would not tire.

And all that skill could do
Was done. Her fevered nerves with anguish leaping,
The surgeon soothed at last; and, left in keeping
Of tender eyes that night, the child lay sleeping,
Until the clock struck two.

The streets' loud roar had died,
No angry shout was heard nor drunken ditty;
From Harlem to the bay, peace held the city
And the great hospital, where holy pity
With Grief knelt, side by side.

The watchful nurse leaned low,
And saw in the scarred face the life-light waver.
Poor Annie woke! A cooling draught she gave her,
And called the doctor; but he could not save her,
And soon he turned to go.

Calm, as from torture free,
She lay; then strangely, through her lips, sore wounded,
Broke warbled words, and the tones swelled, and rounded
To a clear hymn, that like an angel's sounded—
"Nearer, my God, to Thee."

One stanza, strong and sweet,
Of that melodious prayer to heaven went winging,
From the child's soul, and all who heard that singing,
Gazed through quick tears, or bowed, like suppliants clinging
Around the Mercy Seat.

Then to a slender hum
Sank the soft song, too feeble to recover;
But the sick heard, and felt it o'er them hover
Like a saint's blessing—till the scene was over,
And the young voice was dumb.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee!"
God heard. He loosed from earth, in His good pleasure,
That little life, and took it for His treasure;
And all His love—a love no mind can measure—
Answered poor Annie's plea.

—*Youth's Companion.*

"I Couldn't Fire."—A Remarkable Incident.

"Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of Thy wing."

A party of northern tourists formed part of a large company on the deck of an excursion steamer that was moving slowly down the historic Potamac, one beautiful evening in the summer of 1881. A gentleman who has since gained a national reputation as an evangelist of song had been delighting the party with his happy rendering of many familiar hymns, the last being the sweet petition so dear to every Christian heart, "Jesus, lover of my soul."

The singer gave the first two verses with much feeling, and peculiar emphasis upon the concluding lines that thrilled every heart. A hush had fallen on the listeners that was not broken for several seconds after the musical notes had died away. Then a gentleman made his way from the outskirts of the crowd to the side of the singer, and accosted him with, "Beg your pardon, stranger, but were you actively engaged in the late war?"

"Yes, sir," the man of song answered courteously, "I fought under General Grant."

"Well," the first speaker continued, with something like a sigh, "I did my fighting on the other side, and think, indeed am quite sure, I was very near you one bright night eighteen years ago this very month. It was much such a night as this. If I am not mistaken you were on guard duty. We of the South had sharp business on hand and you were one of the enemy. I crept near your post of duty, my murderous weapon in my hand; the shadow hid me. As you paced back and forth you were humming the tune of the hymn you just sung. I raised my gun and aimed at your heart, and I had been selected by our commander for the work because I was a sure shot, Then out upon the night rang the words:

'Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of Thy wing.'

"Your prayer was answered. I couldn't fire after that. And there was no attack made upon your camp that night. I felt sure when I heard you sing this evening, that you were the man whose life I was spared from taking."

The singer grasped the hand of the Southerner and said with much emotion: "I remember the night very well, and distinctly the feeling of depression and loneliness with which I went forth to my duty. I knew my post was one of great danger, and I was more dejected than I remember to have been at any other time during the service. I paced my lonely beat, thinking of home and friends and all that life holds dear. Then the thought of God's care for all that He has created came to me with peculiar force. If He so cared for the sparrow, how much more for man created in His own image; and I sang the prayer of my heart, and ceased to feel alone. How the prayer was answered I never knew until this morning. My Heavenly Father thought best to keep the knowledge from me for eighteen years. How much of His goodness to us we shall be ignorant of until it is revealed by the light of eternity! 'Jesus, lover of my soul,' has been a favorite hymn; now it will be inexpressibly dear."

The incident related in the above sketch is a true one, and was related to the writer by a lady who was one of the party on the steamer. —*London Freeman.*

Bravo! Stairs.*

As soon as news reached the Royal Military College that the Stanley expedition had arrived at Zanzibar, the staff-adjutant, Lieut.-Col. McGill, despatched the following telegram to Lieut. Stairs, R.E., a graduate of the college, and Stanley's right hand man:

"Stairs, Zanzibar, Bravo! Cadets." Two days afterwards came the reply: "Cadets, Kingston, thanks, comrades."

Up the gleaming river stretches of the Congo's
widening tide,
Where the rivelled grass and sedges teem with
monsters Argus-eyed;
Through the fever-ladened forests, where the
craven heart despairs,
Onward pressing, never faltering, Bravo! Stairs.

Thoughts of cool Ontario's waters, rippling on
Fort Frederick's† strand
Or the white-maned ocean horses, scouring Nova
Scotia's sand,
Come, like dreams, to weary toiler, as 'neath
Afric's sun he fares,
But the strong will never waver—Bravo! Stairs.

Marshalling his dark battalions, all impatient
of control,
With a firmness and a patience earnest of a
noble soul;
First in danger, never laggard, Alma Mater's
crest he wears,
Thrilling with "Truth, Valor, Duty"‡—Bravo!
Stairs.

* Late news from Africa brings the sad intelligence that the heroic Lieut. Stairs died there of fever, July, 1892.

† Fort Frederick guards the peninsula on which stands the Royal Military College.

‡ The motto of the college crest.

Bearing Britain's torch of freedom to the darkness of the grave,
Striking chains and riving shackles from the scarred limbs of the slave;
Loosing captives where they languish, braving lions in their lairs, [Stairs.
While the world looks on in wonder—Bravo!

Weave the maple with the laurel, though its veins are tinged with red,
Place the chaplet in its freshness, proudly on our hero's head;
Canada grows grander, nobler, from the glory that he bears,
Shouts from all her lakes and forests, Bravo! Stairs. —*K. L. Jones.*

A Dusky Heroine.

Within an hour of the terrible railway disaster at Chatsworth, Amanda Barker, an aged negress, was walking along the track of the Cincinatti, Hamilton & Indianapolis Road, near Glenwood, Ind., on her way to a farm-house, where she was to work during the day. She had just passed the small station at Glenwood, which is a lonely, dismal spot between Indianapolis and Connersville, frequented only occasionally by the farmers living around, when, on turning a sharp curve on the road, she was horrified to see some distance ahead the smouldering remains of what had a short while before been a stout, substantial bridge connecting embankments 650 feet apart, and spanning a chasm ninety-five feet deep. The bridge had evidently been burning during the entire night, for the superstructure was entirely eaten away by the fire, and only a few weak timbers and the stone piers were left.

The old negress could not collect herself for several moments, but it suddenly dawned upon her that a train passed that point some time in the early morning. She knew that it was a fast one and never stopped at Glenwood. She turned her steps backward, intending to flag the train at the station, but had gone scarcely a hundred yards when she heard the shrill scream of the whistle, as she thought, directly ahead of her. It was the east-bound lightning express, due at Glenwood at 5.45 o'clock. She tried as hard as she could to get around the bend which obstructed the train from view, all the time tearing and tugging away at an old brown apron she wore, which she wanted to use as a signal flag.

Stumbling and falling, she was kept back considerably, but she finally broke the apron strings, which never seemed so tightly tied before, and, almost dropping to the earth with sheer exhaustion, she rounded the bend and saw the train thundering down upon her only a few hundred feet away. The burning bridge was about the same distance behind her, and she knew that to let the train pass meant certain death to many on board. Raising the improvised flag high above her head, she forgot her exhaustion and waved it frantically, standing in the middle of the track, where her presence could not go unnoticed.

For awhile it seemed to her that no one saw her, but she kept her position, determining to stop the train or die on the track. At last the engineer saw her and reversed his engine, bringing it to a standstill a few yards in front of the old woman. Leaning out of the cab window, and thinking the negress drunk or crazy, he called out: "Well, well, what is it?"

"For God's sake, mister," she answered, "don't go any farther. The bridge is burned down—it is right in front of you; indeed it is."

The trainmen had by this time been attracted to the front of the train by the stoppage at this out-of the way place, and from the sincerity of the old woman, believed her story. A number of them followed her around the bend and there verified the truth of her statement.

All the passenger were around the spot in a short while, and when they saw how narrow their escape had been they could scarcely speak.

A large purse was made up for the benefactress, but she positively refused to take any money, and said she was too happy to touch anything—that money would only make her feel bad again. When the passengers were congratulating themselves on their escape, the old negress became so happy that she burst into tears, and was so joyful for awhile that she hugged several of the ladies and gentleman and danced an old-fashioned jig.

Conductor Bradley.

Conductor Bradley (always may his name
Be said with reverence), as the swift doom came,
Smitten to death, a crushed and mangled frame.

Sank with the brake he grasped, just where he stood
To do the utmost a brave man could.
And die, if need be, as a true man should.

Men stooped over him; women dropped their tears
On that poor wreck beyond all hopes and fears,
Lost in the strength and glory of his years.

What heard they? Lo! the ghastly lips of pain,
Dead to all thought save duty's move again:
"Put out the signal for the other train."

No nobler utterance since the world began
From lips of saint or martyr ever ran
Electric through the sympathies of man.

Ah me! how poor and noteless seem to this,
The sick-bed dramas of self-consciousness,
Our sensual fears of pain and hopes of bliss.

Oh, grand, supreme endeavour! not in vain
That last brave act of failing tongue and brain;
Freighted with life the downward rushing train,

Following the wrecked one, as wave follows wave,
Obeyed the warning which the dead lips gave;
Others he saved, himself he could not save.

Nay! the lost life was saved. He is not dead,
Who, in his record, still the earth shall tread,
With God's clear aureole shining round his head.

We bow in the dust with all our pride
Of virtue dwarfed the noble deed beside,
God give us grace to live as Bradley died.

—*J. G. Whittier.*

She has a Soldier's Burial.

In Southsea cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, by orders from headquarters and with the hearty concurrence of the Duke of Cambridge, a woman was buried with full military honours. She was the wife of Quartermaster Fox, of the Second Connaught Rangers. She accompanied her husband to the Transvaal, and while ministering to the wounded and dying on the field at what is known as the Brunker Spruit action, was shot in the abdomen, from which the bullet was never extracted.

She then for four months became a prisoner of war in the Boer camp, and there, although weak and suffering, she still continued her ministration to her fellow prisoners. She barely escaped peritonitis, but shortly after her return to this garrison she began to suffer from partial paralysis. She was so heroic, patient and estimable that she became really an idol in the regiment, after the fashion of the devoted vivandiere in the novel of "Tom Burke."

SHE DIED A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

When she died Colonel Bunbury issued an order in which he said:—"The commanding officer takes this opportunity of placing upon record his opinion that Mrs. Fox died a soldier's death."

Lieutenant General Sir George Willis, commanding the district, followed it by an order reciting the conduct of Mrs. Fox and decreeing a military funeral. This was attended by 10,000 residents and strangers and a large deputation of sailors of the navy. In the procession fifty privates of the Connaught Rangers headed the line.

BURIED LIKE AN OFFICER.

The pall-bearers were officers. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage drawn by six bays, caparisoned in black cloth, and each horse was mounted by an artilleryman. The carriage was covered with wreaths. Colonel Malthus, who commanded the Rangers in the Boer War, accompanied Quartermaster Fox as chief mourner, and he was supported by six sergeants who had been also wounded in the engagement and been tended by Mrs. Fox. Three military bands alternated in playing funeral marches.

Three volley's were fired over the grave—for the first time in military annals, it is said, over a woman—with alternations of funeral salutes from the band.

Hold the Train!

"Madam, we miss the train at B——,"
"But can't you make it, sir?" she gasped.
"Impossible, it leaves at three,
And we are due a quarter past."
"Is there no way? Oh, tell me, then,
Are you a Christian?" "I am not."
"And are there none among the men
Who run the train?" "No—I forgot—
I think the fellow over here,
Oiling the engine, claims to be,"
She threw upon the engineer
A fair face white with agony.

"Are you a Christian?" "Yes, I am."
"Then, oh, sir, won't you pray with me,
All the long way that God will stay,
That God will hold the train at B——?"
"'Twill do no good; it's due at three,
And"—"Yes, but God can hold the train;
My dying child is calling me,
And I must see her face again;
Oh, won't you pray?" "I will," a nod
Emphatic, as he takes his place.
When Christians grasp the arm of God
They grasp the power that rules the rod,

Out from the station swept the train
On time, swept past wood and lea;
The engineer, with cheeks aflame,
Prayed, "Oh, Lord, hold the train at B——!"

Then flung the throttles wide, and like
Some giant monster of the plain,
With panting side, and mighty strides,
Past hill and valley, swept the train.

A half, a minute, two are gained;
Along those burnished lines of steel
His glances lean, each nerve is strained,
And still he prays with fervent zeal;
Heart, hand and brain with one accord
Work while his prayer ascends to Heaven,
"Just hold the train eight minutes, Lord,
And I'll make up the other seven."

With rush and roar through meadow lands,
Past cottage home and green hillsides,
The panting thing obeys his hands,
And speeds along with giant strides.

* * * * * * * *

They say an accident delayed
The train a little while; but He
Who listened while His children prayed,
In answer, held the train at B——.

Scene in a Street Car.

Two richly dressed women boarded a Fourth avenue car the other evening just at dusk. One was young and almost handsome, the other middle aged. They paid their fare out of well filled purses. At Fourteenth street another woman entered. She was pinched, worn and pale, and her dress was shabby and faded. She carried a large bundle of laundry and a baby, while a little girl, scarcely able to toddle, clung to her dress. She sank into her seat with a sigh of relief and put the bundle down on the floor at her feet, then shifted the sleeping infant to her other shoulder and helped the toddler up on the seat beside her. Every movement betokened weariness, and her wan face told plainly of suffering and sorrow. When the conductor approached for her fare the poor woman began a nervous search for her money. She felt down in the pocket of her worn gown, and as she groped within its recesses a look of consternation crossed her face. Presently she looked up in the conductor's face and said: "I can't find my money. I had ten cents in my pocket, but I must have lost it."

"Try again, misses," said the conductor, not unkindly, for even he seemed to be touched by her apparent distress. Again she tried to find the missing coin, even turning the pocket inside out. But there was nothing there. "No, it's gone," she gasped, as she glanced appealingly at the man before her, her lips trembling meanwhile and a suspicion of moisture glistening in her eye. The conductor hesitated for a moment, then hardening his voice, said: "I'm very sorry, madam, but you can't ride without paying fare."

"Oh, I know it, sir; but I've so far to go. Can't I pay you when I come back? I shall have some money then." And she looked down at her bundle as if that would confirm her statement. But the conductor was proof against the appeal, though to his credit be it said, he was not harsh. "No, that's against the rules. You'll have to get off," he replied, as he reached up for the bell cord.

The other two women had watched the scene with apparent interest, and at this juncture the younger one sprang from her seat toward the conductor and uttered an imperious "No!" Before any one could divine her intention she had opened her purse and emptied its contents into the poor woman's lap—$4 or $5 at the least rattled down in a little shower of coin, while two or three pieces rolled off on the floor. The next instant the generous young woman was out of the car. Her companion followed after dropping several more pieces of silver into the poor woman's lap. The astonished recipient of the bounty seemed unable to speak. She impulsively covered her treasure with one hand and burying her face against the sleeping infant she sobbed until even the conductor's heart was touched. He picked up the stray coins and placed them with the rest. Then he rang up a fare out of his own pocket, and retired to the rear platform and blew his nose vigorously.

The Heroes of the Life Boats.

Up goes the Lytham signal! St. Anne's has summoned hands!
Knee deep in surf the life boat's launched abreast of Southport sands!
Half deafened by the screaming wind, half blinded by the rain
Three crews await their coxswains, and face the hurricane!
The stakes are death or duty! No man has answered No!
Lives must be saved out yonder on the doomed ship *Mexico!*
Did ever night look blacker? did sea so hiss before?
Did ever women's voices wail more piteous on the shore?
Out from three ports of Lancashire that night went life boats three,

To fight a splendid battle, manned by Warriors of the Sea!

Along the sands of Southport, brave women held their breath,
For they knew that those who loved them were fighting hard with death.
A cheer went out from Lytham! the tempest tossed it back,
As the gallant lads of Lancashire bent to the waves' attack;
And girl's who dwell about St. Anne's, with faces white with fright,
Pray'd God would still the tempest, that dark December night.
Sons, husbands, lovers, brothers, they'd given up their all,
These noble English women heart sick at duty's call;
But not a cheer, or tear, or prayer, from those who bent the knee,
Came out across the waves to nerve those Warriors of the sea.

Three boats went out from Lancashire, but one came back to tell
The story of that hurricane, the tale of ocean's hell!
All safely reached the *Mexico*, their trysting place to keep.
For one there was the rescue, the others in the deep
Fell in the arms of victory! dropped to their lonely grave,
Their passing bell the tempest, their requiem the wave!
They clung to life like sailors, they fell to death like men,
Where, in our roll of heroes? when in our story? when?
Have Englishmen been braver, or fought more loyally
With death that comes by duty to the Warriors of the Sea?

One boat came back to Lytham! its noble duty done,
But at St. Anne's and Southport the prize of death was won!
Won by those gallant fellows who went men's lives to save,
And died there crowned with glory! enthroned upon the wave!
Within a rope's throw of the wreck the English sailor's fell,
A blessing on their faithful lips when ocean rang their knell;
Weep not for them, dear women! cease wringing of your hands!
Go out to meet your heroes across the Southport sands!
Grim death for them is stingless! The grave has victory!
Cross oars and bear them nobly home! Brave Warriors of the Sea!

When in dark nights of winter, fierce storms of wind and rain
Howl round the cosy homestead and lash the window pane.
When over hill and tree top we hear the tempest roar,
And hurricanes go sweeping on from valley to the shore,
When nature seems to stand at bay and silent terror comes,
And those we love on earth the best are gathered in our homes!
Think of the sailors round the coast who braving sleet or snow,
Leave sweethearts, wives, and little ones when duty bids them go!
Think of our sea-girt island! a harbor, where alone
No Englishman to save a life has failed to risk his own!
Then when the storm howls loudest pray of your charity
That God will bless the life boat! and the Warriors of the Sea!

—*Punch.*

The Prince and the Flower Girl.

A pretty story of the late Emperor Frederic is told in one of the German papers. Some years ago, shortly before the death of the old Emperor of Germany, a tall, handsome gentleman jumped into a third-class carriage of a local railway at Berlin just as the train was leaving the station. An old flower-seller with a basket of newly cut hyacinths was the only other occupant of the compartment. He asked the old dame to sell him a bunch, and mollified by his suave manner she chose the freshest and largest and handed it to him. Its price was a penny, but as the gentleman had no coppers and the old woman no change, not having sold any of her goods yet, she was paid with a mark piece, which, as she said at once, was a thing that had never been heard of before in a third-class railway carriage.

Presently the stranger and the flower-girl were deep in conversation, and it turned out

that the poor woman was the only bread-winner of a family of four. Her son was crippled, her grandaughter a little school girl and her husband had for some months been out of work since a new railroad official had dismissed him as being too old to do much work. The stranger then suggested that she should apply, on her husband's behalf, to the railroad authorities. "That is no good whatever," she replied, as she wiped her tears with her apron. "If you haven't the pope for your cousin, nowadays you can't get anybody to to listen to you." "Then try the emperor," the stranger went on. "Alas!" she sighed, "if the old gentleman was allowed to see petitions that are sent it might do some good, but he does not get to know about us poor people."

"Well, then, let your husband write to the crown prince." "Yes," she said, "he might do that," and she would tell him so as soon as she had sold her flowers. By this time the train had got to the terminus, the old dame bundled out her basket, and noticed with astonishment that the officials and the crowd on the platform looked at her carriage and saluted and cheered. "What's up?" she asked. "Why, the crown prince was in the same compartment with you!" Then the flower seller held her head high and told every syllable of what had happened to the delighted crowd. Her flowers were sold before five minutes were over, and a fortnight afterward her husband was at work again in his old place.

"Gentleman Jim."

In the diamond shaft worked Gentleman Jim
Handsome of face, stout of limb,
Coarse in dress, but something in him,
Whether down in the coal mine, solid and grim,
Or wandering alone in holiday time,
Won the love and respect of all in that clime.

He had no sweetheart, he had no wife,
Some mighty sorrow had dimmed his life—
His earnings, hardly won and small,
Were at the orphans' and widows' call—
Of those who had perished in shaft or winze,
He was the friend of all living things,
And moving along in those tollsome ways,
He wore the demeanor of gentler days.

In April last, when the mine fell in,
Beneath the timbers stood Gentleman Jim;
With giant grasp he flung two of the boys
Clear out of danger. With deafening noise
The shaft gave way on every side;
The boys were safe, but Jim—he died—
Died as men die, and will die again,
Giving their lives for their fellow-men.

When rocks and timbers were cleared away.
And Jim borne up to the light of day,
They took from his bosom, stained with blood,
Two withered leaves and a withered bud
Pinned on a card. "Toute-a-toi—Marie"
Was written beneath them; beneath it he,
On his heart for years had worn,
Had written, "All withered—except the thorn."

What life romance, what story of wrong,
This man had locked up in his soul so long
None who loved him may ever know;
But the tale of his glorious, chivalric deed
Shall not perish as long as men hold this creed—
That the hero whose blood for his kind is shed
Wins a deathless fame and an honored bed—
A monument grander than sculptor e'er gave,
In the glory that hallows the martyr's grave.

A Song from the Heart.

One afternoon, toward the close of the year 1851, a gentleman occupying a room in a hotel at New Orleans had his attention arrested by the tones of a flute, not far away, played sweetly, but evidently by a novice. Taking a like instrument from its box on a table near him, he executed the "Last Rose of Summer," with variations. Presently there came a faint tap upon the door, and responsive to his "Come in!" a lad of perhaps fourteen entered his presence. "Well, my boy, what do you wish?" the gentleman asked, in a kindly tone. "While I was playing my flute a few moments ago, I heard you play, as I never heard any one play before. I am blind, but managed to find my way here, hoping to hear more of your music," timidly. "I shall be pleased to accommodate you. Take a seat; there is a chair close beside you, at your right hand." The boy sat down, and the gentleman played several pieces exquisitely.

"Who are you?" inquired the lad, in a husky voice.

"My name is Kyle, and I am travelling with Jenny Lind."

"You are?" earnestly. "I am very fond of music, and when I learned that she was to sing in this city, I wanted so much to hear her that I cried. But my mother is a widow and poor, and we live 'way up the Mississippi; so I didn't cry much, because I knew it wouldn't do any good. Then my friends took up a collection, and gave me a small sum of money, enough, they thought, to pay all expenses into one of

her concerts. The price of a ticket is so high, though, that I cannot buy one."

"You shall hear her this evening," returned Mr. Kyle, his feelings touched by the boy's story, "and it shall not cost you anything, either."

Behind the scenes, a few hours later, he was listening to the "Swedish Nightingale," nor in the vast audience was anyone more appreciative than he. When, responsive to an *encore*, she sang "Home, Sweet Home," he was unable to repress his sobs, so loud as to be overheard by her. Inquiring whence the sounds proceeded, Mr. Kyle narrated the history of her unseen auditor, and in it she was greatly interested.

"Please attend him to my room to-morrow at eleven," she said "and have him bring his flute."

The next hour, just before the appointed hour, Mr. Kyle went to the boy's room, and informed him that Jenny Lind desired to see him.

"To see me?" was the reply, in a surprised tone.

"Yes. And she wishes you to take your flute with you."

Too amazed to speak, the lad took his flute and went with Mr. Kyle. Reaching the songstress's room, she extended her hand to him, and cordially said,—

"I am glad to see you,—more sorry than I can tell that you cannot see me. Mr. Kyle informs me that you came a long distance expressly to hear me sing."

"Yes'm, I did," tremulously.

"He also informs me that you play the flute quite nicely."

"I thought I could pretty well, until—until I heard him," modestly.

"I should like to hear you."

"I'm afraid I can't play so well as you think," and his face crimsoned as he spoke.

"I shall be able to judge of that better after having heard you," she observed, cheerfully. "You play for me, and then I will sing for you. That is fair, is it not?"

"Yes'm;" and placing the flute to his lips, with evident reluctance, he played a simple air.

"Have you ever had any instructions?" she asked, when he removed the instrument from his lips.

"No, ma'am."

"You do excellently, considering all things, and I believe, in time, notwithstanding the great affliction that is yours, with practice you may become a very skilful flutist."

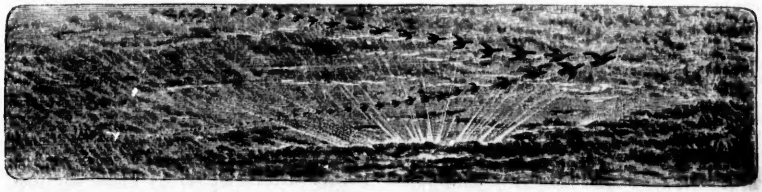
"No one ever said so much as that to me before," he articulated, with difficulty, owing to the choking lumps in his throat.

"Now I will sing to you;" and she did, as admirably as she would have sung in the presence of thousands.

"God bless you!" he returned, fervently.

"Please also take this," placing in his hands a roll of bills. "It will provide you and your mother with some of the comforts of life. Do not try to thank me," as his lips moved; "only remember me in your prayers. Hoping to see you again, I must now bid you good-by," and with a clasp of the hands, they separated—forever.

The "roll" contained three hundred dollars, a larger sum of money than ever had been in the boy's family at one time.



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5.—**Blank Form of Application for Membership** in the Toronto Humane Society, with Statement of Objects of the Society

6.—**First Report of the Toronto Humane Society,** with List of Members in 1887 and 1888, 12 pages.

7.—**Supplementary List of Members of the Society** from the 7th of December, 1888, to 15th of May, 1889, 8 pages.

8.—**A Pamphlet on Bands of Mercy in Connection** with the Toronto Humane Society, with Reasons for their Establishment, Hymns, etc., 4 pages.

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14.—**The *Humane Advocate*, Volume 1, No. 1,** Illustrated and Containing Various Appropriate Articles, 10 pages.

15.—**The Same, No. 2, 4 Pages.**

16.—**Report of the Toronto Humane Society** for 1890 and 1891, 20 pages.

17.—**Work Done by the Toronto Humane Society,** 1887-1891, 112 pages.

In addition, "Extracts from the Debate on Mr. Adam Brown's Bill on Cruelty to Animals, 27th February, 1890," 16 pages, from Hansard, was circulated.

A Form of Bequest to the Society.

I give and bequeath to the Board of Directors of the Toronto Humane Society the sum of ——— Dollars, to be used for carrying on the benevolent objects of the aforesaid Society.

NOTE.—The Toronto Humane Society is incorporated by Provincial Charter.

Suggestions as to how to Proceed in Toronto.

As soon as anyone is aware of any act of cruelty to animals, or of cruelty to or of neglect by parents of their children, a notice should at once be sent to the Secretary of the Society, 109 Bay Street, Toronto (Telephone No. 1958), or notify Inspector Archibald, at police headquarters. In such case all the evidence possible should be procured.

Give name and residence of offender, when known, and the name and number upon the vehicle, if license.

Get name of owner or receiver of animals driven or carried in a cruel manner; name of owner and driver of horses or other animals used in unfit condition, or otherwise abused.

If prosecution is required, furnish names of two or more witnesses, and a full statement of facts.

All communications are regarded as confidential by the Society.

The Humane Society wants every individual citizen to help them in this good cause.